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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Politics of Europe.

We received thro' the Post Office yesterday, our regular Files of London Papers to the 11th of February inclusive; and knowing the interest always excited by a recent Arrival from England, we devote the whole of our Sixteen pages to Extracts from the Papers in question. It has never been our practice to give our attention *wholly* to those of the latest date, or we might easily have filled our present Number from the Papers of Feb. 9th, 10th and 11th, omitting all that preceded them. We have preferred, however, giving Extracts from the intermediate dates in the First Sheet, while the Second is occupied with an article on the Opening of Parliament, from a Weekly Paper of the 10th of February, and the Third and Fourth Sheet is filled with the Proceedings in Parliament from the day of its opening (the 5th) up to the 8th. The succeeding Reports of the 9th will follow shortly from the TIMES of February 11th. We have the LITERARY GAZETTE of February 9th also, from which some early Selections may be made, and under all these circumstances our Asiatic Correspondents will, we trust, pardon our delay of their communications for a day or two, till the press of our Parliamentary Intelligence at least is relieved.

As we find little in the articles selected that demands our comment, we proceed at once to their insertion.

London, January 9, 1822.—The Finance year of 1821 ended on the 5th instant, and, notwithstanding we have been led to expect a very great increase, we find it not more than 597,229*l.* The Consolidated Fund which was deficient in the quarter ending 5th January 1821, 838,521*l.*, is deficient this quarter (ending 5th January 1822) 1,397,232*l.* The total deficiency of the Consolidated Fund on the 5th January 1821, was 8,806,929*l.*, and on the 5th January 1822, it is deficient 9,562,984*l.* making an increase of debt amounting to 756,055*l.*, so that our unfunded debt now remains 39,562,984*l.*, and our funded debt about 800,000,000*l.* with a taxation on the people of 54,000,000*l.*, the real pressure of which is of course greatly increased by the improvement of our currency.

A Property Tax would at the present moment produce much less than it did in 1815, when it and the other War Taxes were in full force, and the taxation amounted altogether to 72,000,000*l.* This is not merely owing to the improvement in our currency, which, as far as it goes, causes the annual income of the country to be represented by a smaller money value. It is owing also to the circumstance that that species of property from which an income Tax can be most productively levied, such as land, tithes, &c. has fallen in value, as compared with other property. The Property Tax of 10 per cent. produced between 14 and 15 millions, which we will say arose from an income of 150 millions. Perhaps the income which such a tax could reach would not now exceed the half of that sum.

How far the situation of the country in general is better or worse now than it was at the close of the war is a question on which we are not prepared at present to enter. The produce of the indirect taxes proves that if the consumption of Landlords, Farmers, and Clergy has decreased, that of the other classes has on the other hand increased, so that the diminished income of the former is at all events not wholly a deduction from the general income of the country.

But one thing is evident—if from the improvement in our currency, the taxation is actually as high or perhaps higher than during the war, and agricultural property has fallen so much in value compared with other property, this increased taxation must press with intolerable weight on the agriculturists. The agriculturists are, therefore, particularly interested in calling for great diminution of the public expenditure. At present the capitals are rapidly passing from the Farmers, while the Landlords see their rents swallowed up by the interest of mortgages, which formerly left them large surpluses. The other classes feel for them, and would willingly join them in a fair and legitimate object of this kind, though they would never consent to the realization of the wild projects of relief entertained by such visionaries as Mr. Webbe Hall, which would only have the effect of cramping the industry of the country without benefiting those for whom they were intended. We think that a decrease of taxation to the amount of millions might and ought to take place, in order to afford relief to the agriculturist. We believe that the landed interest will, in Parliament, make a great struggle to get rid of some millions of taxation, and protest against any sum being used as a Sinking Fund out of their capital, and that many of them will even urge a diminution of interest to be paid the public creditor. *At present*, on this latter part, we will not add more, than that we have heard some rumours from quarters from which we did not expect to hear them, that perfectly surprise us, and if true, we think the public creditor will have great cause to complain. We are aware that what we allude to is kept a secret, yet it cannot long remain so.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Marquis of Hastings.—It is said that the Court of Directors of the East India Company have given the Marquess of Hastings full permission to remain in India as a Chief Governor, and that a ship of war has been lately dispatched by Government with advices to that effect. Should the Marquess, however, prefer to return to England, Sir Edward Paget will proceed from Ceylon, and assume the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India. It is also said, that in the event of the Marquess's return, he will be appointed Ambassador to the Court of Vienna.—*Morning Chronicle, Jan.* 22.

Court Circular.—The King had Music at Brighton, on Saturday night, to a large party in the Great Music Room.

On Sunday, at the Chapel, the Service was King's in B; the Anthem was, "Sing, Oh Heavens!" Kent with Jomelli, Sanctus and Commandments, by particular desire; likewise, by desire, Mr. Attwood and J. B. Sale played after Service, which was read by Dr. Pearson, and the Sermon by the Dean of Hereford, whose text was, "Take heed how ye hear;" the anthem after was, "I was glad," which Mr. Attwood composed for the Coronation, and which he has arranged beautifully as a duet for the organ or piano forte.

On Monday night His Majesty had Sacred Music at his Palace, in the New Room, which was opened for the first time: it is a beautiful octagon shape, or a sort of vestibule, in the centre of the Palace,—a fine room for sound, on a small scale. The party was quite private; the Bishop of Lincoln, the Duke of Devonshire, and Count and Countess Lieven. Mr. Vaughan sung "Comfort ye my people," the opening of the Messiah; Mr. J. B. Sale sung "Tears such as tender fathers;" Master Gear, Messrs. Hawes, Vaughan, and J. B. Sale sung "I will arise," a beautiful quartett anthem, and several others. The King was extremely well, and retired each night at twelve o'clock, very much delighted.

Yesterday, at half past twelve o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, in Downing-street, which was attend-

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ed by the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Westmorland, Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Marquis of Londonderry, Mr. Peel, Earl Bathurst, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wynn, Viscount Sidmouth, Mr. B. Bathurst, and Lord Maryborough. The Council continued in deliberation till about half past four.

Last night Mr. Sylvester left town with despatches for Holland.—*Morning Herald, Jan.* 30.

Brighton, Jan. 27.—The King, attended by the Dukes of Wellington and Devonshire, Royal Suite and household, was present at Divine Service, this morning, in the Palace Chapel, when the officiating Ministers were the Dean of Hereford and Dr. H. Pearson. A great number of noble families, by tickets, were present, A slight accident occured before the commencement of the service: the seat near the pulpit, on which was Mr. Eardley, his sister, Lady Say and Sele, and other Ladies, partially gave way, occasioning a gentle descent to the floor, but without giving rise to any other consequence than that of a momentary slight alarm. But few persons in the Chapel were acquainted with the accident. His Majesty entered his pew about five minutes afterwards.

Brighton, Jan. 29.—This place is no longer the scene of rustic simplicity and fashionable frolic, by which it was once distinguished. For upwards of twenty years every thing has been growing up to the magnitude of a city; and the new improvements now going forward are calculated to make it a city in appearance as well as reality. The readers of this paper must recollect that the old Steyne was formerly a beautiful green lawn, open to pedestrians of all ranks, which was filled every fine afternoon with crowded parties, and upon which the fishermen exercised their right, from long usage, of drying their nets. At present the whole place is in a state of ruin; in some places the ground is broken up; in others there are heaps of rubbish; while numbers of bricklayers, masons, smiths, and plumbers, are employed in erecting a new work, that is intended to give the whole place a novel and magnificient aspect. Almost the whole Steyne is divided into two spaces, nearly oval in form; and each will be shortly surrounded by iron palisades, similar to those in St. James's-quare; and the interior, it is said, will be laid out in walks and shrub beries. From the Castle Tavern to St. James's-street, at the corner of which stands Donaldson's Library, there is a very broad open foot-way, which divides the two ovals; round each oval there is a similar walk; and this is all of the old Steyne over which the promiscuous part of the public will be at liberty to perambulate. Some people consider this as a grand improvement, while others view it as a modern refinement, introduced with a view of making an invidious distinction between the higher and the middling classes, and an encroachment on that freedom which had put all the visitors on a sort of equallity with each other. When the plan was first adopted, the fishermen became boisterously mutinous; they drew up their boats on the spot where the inclosure was to take place, next the sea; and it was not until after many discussions, that they were prevailed upon to relinquish their opposition. The Lord of the Manor had an undoubted right to exclude the fishermen, and order the works to go on; and one of the conditions on which the boats were hauled back to the shore, and the claims withdrawn, was, that no more of the annual tribute which they had been accustomed to pay should be demanded of them.

Another striking improvement has been made on that part of the ground belonging to the Palace, bordering on the Steyne. It is a handsome lawn, surrounded by a shrubbery, and for many years has been fenced only by a low wooden railing, over which the public could easily take a view of the lawn, and also of the King, whenever his Majesty chose to walk there. The railings has since been taken away, and a wall of flint stones, eight feet high, built in its stead. On the top of the wall there are iron palisades about three feet high; and in order that curiosity may be checked as much as possible, these are lined on the inside with boards. His Majesty leads a life of seclusion within the precincts of his Palace, beyond which he scarcely ever goes, except for the purpose of proceeding to the metropolis. An addition is shortly to be made to the grounds, by the removal of the Castle Tavern, and then there will be a fine prospect from the modern Kremlin to the sea.

Every thing is now in readiness for undertaking another great work, which will afford an accommodation to all persons disembarking from or embarking on board of packets and other vessels, which was greatly wanted on this rough and flat beach. This is a chain pier, which will extend a considerable distance into the sea from the bottom of the Steyne. It is proposed to drive great piles into the ground, and to raise a platform over them by the aid of iron chains. With a view of checking that heavy surf which has been continually making encroachments on the high eastern cliff, numbers of workmen are now employed in erecting a breakwater about a mile and a half eastward of the centre of the town. In the first place, great wooden piles were driven into the ground, which are supported on the western side by large beams placed against them diagonically; on the other side large thick planks are fastened to the piles, to resist the beating of the sea, and the space occupied by the diagonal beams will be filled up with shingle and rubbish, so that the whole will form a kind of sea-wall. Indeed, the owners of the fine houses along the eastern cliff are aware of the jeopardy to which their property will be exposed in the course of time, if they do not adopt all practicable plans for preventing the cliff from falling. This breakwater is one of them; and they are, besides, employing men to cut away some part of the top of the cliff, and they are throwing down the earth and gravel, so as to alter it from a perpendicular to a sloping form. The stones are all reserved for the erection of a wall at the bottom; but these small flint stones will never answer the purpose. They ought to send ships to Scotland, or other places, for large granites, so as to make an impregnable front, like that of the platform at Portsmouth, and then they might bid defiance to the destructive waves.

At present this place is full of fashionable company. Elegant carriages and humble donkey-carts may be seen driving about all day in every direction; and during this fine weather, the beautiful and elevated Marine Parade has every day, from one till four o'clock, exhibited as crowded a display as ever was seen in Bond-street or Piccadilly.—*Morning Herald.*

London, January 28, 1822.—Paris intelligence of three days has been received since our last. The accounts from Spain are gratifying. It appears by letters of the 12th and 14th, from Madrid, that order and obedience had been restored in the province of Andalusia. Seville had returned to its duty, and the Public Functionaries appointed by the Executive Government, were established and recognised. The Military Commandant of Lower Andalusia had left Cordova to assume the command of that province. The head-quarters, we believe, are at Seville. The Political Chief, Albistu, had also written to the Government, stating that he had received a communication from Seville, in which the Commandant General of the refractory party apprised him that tranquillity and order were restored in that city; that there was no longer any obstacle to his assuming his functions; and that he had in consequence set out for Seville "with no other escort than that of the law." Subsequent accounts stated the actual installations of the legal authorities, without the least resistance or disorder. These accounts, it is true, profess to rest on the authority of private letters. There is not, however, the slightest doubt suggested of their truth. The statement of the return of Cadiz to obedience is still more circumstantially given. The Political Chief, Jauregui, who had hitherto held the chief authority *de facto*, addressed a despatch to the Government, declaring that he had resigned his command to General Romarata, the officer legally appointed; and that he had suspended the execution of the orders of the Government merely to prevent the public tranquillity and safety frem being compromised, as they must have been, had he attempted to enforce obedience at the point of the bayonet. There is no doubt of the immediate restoration of order in the other towns. Cadiz was the great *focus* looked to for direction and example. The return to submission appears to be unconditional, as no allusion is made in these accounts to the change which had taken place in the Spanish Ministry. There is no mention of the appointment

of a new Ministry, and another change had taken place in the temporary occupancy of the portfolios. Don Canos Manuel had resigned the Ministry of the Interior, and was succeeded by the first Secretary of the Department. It is curious to observe with what reluctance and disingenuousness the Ministerial Paris Papers communicate this intelligence from Spain. "Thus," says one (the JOURNAL DES DEBATS), "the dissolution of the Government is put off at least for the present." In the mean time the "Champions of the Faith" are represented as "very redoubtable" in Navarre, upon no other ground of fact, than that the conveyance of the post from that province for Madrid required an escort.

The French Papers are chiefly taken up with reports of the continued debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the restriction of the Press. There is much of the usual violence and vivacity. But even this, from its being constantly kept up, has become tiresome and monotonous. The only Minister who has yet spoken is the Keeper of the Seals. He had to endure an unceasing discharge of exclamations, interrogatories, sarcasms, and every kind of interruption. The discussion was still far from the probability of closing.—*Morning Herald.*

London, January 29, 1822.—Some unpleasant, and indeed curious extracts from the Irish Papers will be found in another column.—The accounts which they give of a lawless occurrence in the county of Cork would excite a considerable and undue degree of alarm in the minds of those who do not know that the Irish generally, in their excessive love of the sublime in writing, instead of describing common things in common words, exalt them to the level of their own language. It is thus the reader will find "an engagement" between the military, commanded by Lord Bantry, and "a body of insurgents posted in great force in the mountains between Bantry and Macroom," described in all the pomp and phraseology of Guerilla campaigning. There is a great variance between the different bulletins. The substance, however, seems to be, that Lord Bantry, with a force, variously represented as to number, from 13 to 200 men, proceeded to a mountain-pass between Bantry and Macroom, from the purpose of securing a party of the depredators who have so long outraged the laws in that part of Ireland. The latter are represented with the same latitude of calculation as the former, at various numeral stages between 60 and 800!! The Noble and Gallant Lord attacked "the insurgents," and after a discharge of twenty rounds a-man, was obliged to retreat, having some wounded, and leaving one wounded man behind. The retreat appears, if we may trust the accounts, not to have been of the handsomest. Not only was the wounded man abandoned, but "every man," to use the words of the despatch, "took care of number one." The insurgents are stated to have descended from their impregnable position, and to have cut off the head of the wounded soldier, and carried it away in triumph. This is described by historians as an ancient usage of Irish warfare—it being considered the only way to be certain that an enemy was effectually dead. Whether the same notion prevails still, and led to the inhuman decapitation of the unfortunate soldier, or whether it be merely a trait of invention by which the Irish Journalists have chosen to make their narrative more striking, we are unable to judge. Upon the retreat of Lord Bantry, another detachment of military, under the command of Captain Fitzclarence, accompanied by several Magistrates, proceeded to the same defile where his Lordship had been discomfitted, but did not venture to enter the pass, or try any other attack, in consequence of the formidable position and force of the insurgents. We have adopted this term from the Irish Papers. An express was sent off to the General of the district—and at that crisis of the campaign the despatches in the Irish Papers terminate. We have not the least doubt that this affair, though unhappily too true in the main, is greatly exaggerated, and that it will turn out to be a mere rescuing mob of peasantry attracted together, not in any thing like organized insurrection, but under the impulse of some criminal and frantic delusion. But is it not *prima facie* disgraceful, not only to the magistracy and more respectable inhabitants, but to the Irish Government itself, that scenes of this kind should take place, in a country thick set with soldiers and police? We do not profess a sufficient acquaintance with the state of Ireland to form any opinion, whether there be any truth in the intimations frequently thrown out, that local interests and petty objects of various kinds may have some influence in the toleration and protraction, and even excitement of these shocking abuses. But the existence of such a state of things is as disgraceful as it is melancholy. The Government has as yet given no signs of life. Not a single step has been taken to repress or pacify the spirit of crime and outrage—excepting only the sending down the special commission. The hangman, however, though a peace-maker in his way, should not disdain the aid of auxiliaries less peremptory and more mild. Has the Government, for instance, sent down from Dublin a Commission of two or three individuals, whose sentiments and situations would place them above the reach of local interests and petty intrigues, and whose capacity and knowledge would furnish a representation of the real condition of the country, and the real causes of outrage and atrocity, so as to enable the Lord Lieutenant, or his Secretary, to judge what measures the emergency really demanded? It is not too much to say, that Mr. Goulburn, the late Colonial Under-Secretary, knows more about Sierra Leone or the Cape of Good Hope than he does of the state of Ireland, and that Lord Wellesley is much better acquainted with the local and political circumstances of the Spanish province of Andalusia. But it will be said, those who know the country will give him the benefit of their knowledge. There are, no doubt, advisers in abundance; but we have reason to believe, that 99 out of every 100 who approach the Irish Viceroy are biassed by the hope, latent or expressed, of getting for themselves something in the gradation of patronage—from the making of a Bishop to the making of an Exciseman.—*Morning Herald.*

Gibraltar Papers.—On the 22d of last month, the day after the date of the Address to the Permanent Deputation of the Cortes, published in the name of the people of Valencia, the Civil Governor of that City issued a Proclamation in which he expressed his disapprobation of the conduct and principles of the small number of individuals who composed the Meeting at which the Address was agreed upon, and reminded the Valencians that none but spurious Constitutionalists disregarded and disobeyed the Authorities established by the Constitution.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment of La Princeza, in garrison at Cadiz, have sent Addresses to his Majesty, in which they state themselves to be disgusted with the scandalous scenes in that City, and denounced an attempt which has been made by one of their officers to prepossess them against some true friends of the Constitution. They also allude with indignation to the democratic principles which the enemies of the present system have endeavoured to spread among them, and conclude by requesting that his Majesty will be pleased to order an inquiry into the facts by them mentioned.

The second Battalion of Seria have asked, as a favour, of his Majesty, to be employed against the miscreants who want to overturn the new order of things.

The tranquillity of Valencia was momentarily disturbed in the afternoon of the 25th, as that of Badajos had been on the 17th, but in both cities the authorities succeeded in restoring order.

Some malcontents have appeared in Biscay; and a body of those who were in Seguesa has penetrated into Arragon: in the latter province the Governor has obtained great advantages over them, and has forwarded to Madrid an official account of them.

Despatches were received at Seville from Madrid, directing Brigadier Sebastian to assume the military command, *ad interim* in the room of General Morino, who is sick; and appointing the Intendant to succeed the Civil Governor, M. Escobado; but both persons refused, on the ground of disturbing the public tranquillity. The authorities approved the refusal, and the whole of the military inhabitants declared that they would live under the Constitution unaltered and unmodified, or die.—*Morn. Herald, Jan.* 30

Piratical Brig.—His Majesty's brig NAUTILUS arrived at Turk's Island last month, with a piratical brig, which she discovered in the act of plundering an American ship, and captured

ber after a chace of 13 hours. The NAUTILUS, when spoken with had 54 prisoners on board, and was bound to Nassau with them for trial.

Population of France.—The MONITEUR of Thursday contains a Royal Ordinance, declaring authentic, an estimate of the population of each Department in France for the year 1821, according to which the population of the whole kingdom amounts to 30,465,201 souls.

New Providence.—Extract of a letter from Providence, dated December 26:—"I have to inform you that not less than twenty vessels, some of them very large, were on the coast of Guinea between the months of July and October, loading their holds with slaves; in five of these vessels not less than 3,600 of these unhappy victims were conveyed from their native soil, to be sold in foreign lands; and among these poor sufferers hundreds have been torn from their husbands, and how many children for ever separated from their parents by the hand of unfeeling avarice!"

Boulogne-sur-Mer.—At Boulogne-sur-Mer, notwithstanding the great number of English residents, provisions are still uncommonly cheap, particularly fish and poultry. A fine hare may be purchased for about two francs and a half (two shillings English); a goose for two francs; fowls for three francs a pair; and fish enough for a large family for about one shilling. Vegetables and fruits are to be had for almost nothing; and milk and butter are very cheap. House-rent is comparatively dear. In a family of fifteen or sixteen persons, a furnished house will cost about 60*l.* a-year; the landlord paying taxes. It is calculated that in the summer there are five or 6,000 English in Boulogne and its immediate neighbourhood. At present even there are said to be nearly 4,000. Within the last two months two or three *noted Englishmen*, who had left *dear remembrances in their London tradesmen's books*, have tried with success a second edition of the same scheme upon the credulous of Boulogne. One sprig of fashion has absconded from that place, after incurring debts there to the amount of 2,000*l.*—*Morning Herald, Jan.* 30.

Splendid Copy of the Koran.—We understand that George Mercer, Esq. of Goarthy, has presented the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth, with a very splendid copy of the Koran of Mohammed, entire, on one roll of India paper, the writing of which is so small, yet most exquisitely beautiful and distinct, that the whole volume wrapped together, does not occupy the space of two cubic inches—forming a roll of only three inches length, and *half* an *inch* in diameter. Nothing can exceed the delicacy and beauty of the writing and illumination of this munificent donation, which cannot fail to be highly prized by the Society, as the Manuscript, in all probability, has not its equal in this country.—*Perth Courier, December 27.*

Greece.—We are sure it will give our readers the greatest satisfaction to learn, that a Committee met yesterday for the purpose of concerting the preparatory measures for a Public Meeting, to take into consideration the sufferings now endured by our fellow christians in Greece, for the sake of their religion and liberty. We expect to be able to state in day or two at furthest, the particulars of the intended meeting.

We refer our readers to a Letter in another column, from G. A. BROWNE, Esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, in which were inclosed a subscription of five pounds from the Cambridge New Lodge of Freemasons, No. 549, and a similar subscription of 5*l.* on his account, "in grateful recollection (to use his own forcible language) of the delight he has experienced from Grecian Literature, and as a testimony of his hearty wishes for the independence of a people, whose only inheritance for the four last centuries has been the most unmitigated slavery."

The cause of the Greeks and that of England are, in reality, the same, and patriotism not less than enlightened humanity calls upon us to support that cause, as the only means of preventing the occupation of Turkey by Russia. We would fain hope that Ministers are by this time thoroughly convinced of the folly of attempting to prop up the Ottoman power, and regret the policy which they have been led to pursue. But be this as it may, a strong expression of the feeling of the country at large on this subject, cannot fail to be productive of the most beneficial consequences.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Ionian Islands.—It has been stated in recent letters from the Ionian Islands, that a depot, consisting of 40,000 or 50,000 stand of arms, had been discovered in Zante; and it was thence inferred that a most formidable conspiracy against the existing Government had been concerted by the inhabitants of that island. Subsequent accounts, however, have shown the inaccuracy of the statement, while they explain from what causes it has in all probability arisen. It appears that after the affray which took place between a detachment of English soldiers, and the inhabitants of Zante, in the attempt to plunder a Turkish vessel which had been driven ashore in Cheri bay, both the naval and military force at the island were much strengthened by order of Sir THOMAS MAITLAND. He then proceeded to punish the ringleaders in the affay, and afterwards to disarm the whole of the islanders, whose custom it had previously been to wear arms of some description as a part of their dress. This custom having existed among them from very remote antiquity, the attempt to disarm them became extremely odious, and some of the villagers resisted; and it was not till troops had been sent against them, with field-pieces, that they could be induced to give them up. The surrender was effected in all instances without bloodshed, and in the towns no opposition was made. About the middle of last month, there had been seized in Zante about 20,000 pieces of every kind, including guns, pistols, swords, and stilettoes, and it was supposed that there remained about 10,000 more to collect It was understood to be the intention of Sir T. MAITLAND to disarm all the other islands, after having put the finishing hand to the measure in Zante.—*Times.*

States of South America.—Some of our Ministerial Journalists express great satisfaction at the idea of the independent States of South America from a counterpoise to the great Northern Republic. Other effects in Europe have been anticipated from this new state of things; the contrast between Monarchial and Republican Diplomatists have been drawn in a lively manner by a popular Continental writer:—

Put ten FRANKLINS, with grey hairs, under a dress, of which neatness constitutes the only ornament, amidst a crowd of Envoys and Courtiers of Europe, luminous with ornaments, and speckled with ribbons; the former representing in their simplicity rich countries without luxury, and without debts, flourishing without hosts of administrators, governed almost without expence, and as it were without visible agents, secure in peace by the sincerity and openness of their proceedings; and the latter, representing in their ostentation, states overwhelmed with debt under an appearance of opulence, devoured by the expence of their own administration, governed very expensively, and living amidst jealousies and suspicious of each other, and you will see how long all this last . . . . One will not be long able to resist the contrast. It was hardly noticed when America had but one Representative at each Court; but what is to be done, when there will be ten from each country, of every tongue and every colour? How shall we be able to exclude the Ambassador with a black or coppery complexion, and features altogether different from our own?—*Morning Chronicle.*

Parliament.—We have no time to dilate upon matters which distinguished the opening of the Session. Sir Robert Wilson gave notice of his intention to move for the production of the official correspondence which took place on his dismissal from the army; which, if we understand correctly, is not to be granted. *Le Roi le veut* is to be sole satisfaction afforded. We shall find another opportunity to dwell upon this theme. An announcement by Mr. Vansittart of his intention to reduce the five per cents. has also created some sensation at the Stock Exchange, and tended to depress the stock in question; but as it is well known that a *bonus* will be offered to induce the acceptance of an equivalent in a lower stock, the fall is not very great. If the thing can be done it will be well; but its accomplishment will meet with difficulties. These however are points upon which we usually say little, and have no inclination to say more.—*Examiner, Feb.* 10, 1822.

Opening of Parliament.

London, Feb. 10, 1822.

The Parliamentary Session has opened, and we scarcely need add, in the usual pleasant manner, that is to say, by a Speech from the Throne, so general and so vague as to comprehend at once every thing and nothing—Addresses made exactly to correspond with it by the same happy artists; and finally, the usual quantity of verbiage on the one side, and useless exposure and resistance on the other.

It has been religiously observed by sages without number, that nothing is made in vain. Regarded in this spirit, and with a due attention to final causes, the Royal Speech may at least serve as a brief index to the subjects which engross the attention of the country. We will make that use of it, and advert to the proceedings of the first day of the new Session in the order in which the subjects were royally, or to speak more correctly, *ministerially* alluded to.

The first thing of which the expectant Senate is informed is, that "there is reason to entertain hopes that the differences between Turkey and Russia will be satisfactorily adjusted." With the grounds of these hopes we are not informed, and make no complaint on that account; but without affecting that excess of religious feeling which is at once so profound and so manageable, that like *gas* it can be turned either off or on by the stopcock of interest—discarding all affectation of that kind, we think that this novel and particular information might at least have been garnished with a few words of decent sympathy towards the Greeks if only for regarding Christ as a superior prophet to Mahomet. A something of that sort in the mouth either of a Commander of the Faithful, or a Defender of the Faith, would at least preserve the grace of consistency. But possibly, to borrow the language of certain Romanists, as they dare to resist Mahometan legitimacy and Turkish social order, the Christianity of the Greeks is but a splendid sin. It must be confessed that we sometimes give ourselves strange airs as a people; but in no respect is this more apparent than in our foreign policy and its consequences. Nothing is more common than to hear of the eternal obligations of Europe to British generosity. In what do these obligations consist? After having by a restless and ominous policy, rendered the power of France predominant all over the continent of Europe, we persevered in our resistance, and aided by a grand error on the part of the enemy, finally accomplished our object. Something may be due to the national strength, energy and bravery on this ground; but not an atom to its *generosity*—the close of the contest has set that pretension to rest for ever. What are the obligations of Norway, Saxony, and of Italy at large, but more especially of Naples and Genoa, which we have handed over to an ascendency as base, bitter, and inexorable as our own Hibernian one? What did we for these people?—why after juggling, directly and indirectly with their natural feelings against French domination, and their dawning and rational aspirations after representative government, we have coldly given them over, bound hand and foot, to that worst of all despotism, which must seek the close alliance of ignorance, fraud and superstition, because education, information and enquiry will necessarily oppose it. We treated Spain and Portugal in the same manner, delivering over the one after having embued it with all sorts of free and aspiring notions for the interest of our own quarter, to a weak and priest-ridden despot, to be consigned to even more than its ancient thraldom; and made ourselves the positive jailors of the other. All this we have done, and claim gratitude; and now to consummate our blessed and benevolent labours, we are doing our *possible* to render the noble efforts of a struggling people abortive, by using our influence in the coldest manner possible to the effecting of their utter ruin. Were the aggrandisement of Russia to be the necessary consequence of a contrary conduct, our policy would be altogether inexcusable in the code of comprehensive morality; but being, as it is, a miserable expedient, to put off a present difficulty with a certainty of its recurring in trefold force at no distant period, it is even destitute of the po or merit of able Machiavellanism. We rest little upon the hopes entertained in the Speech; but suppose them well-founded, how long will Russia and Turkey remain at peace? and what but the guaranteed independence of Greece in the interim can prevent the apprehended consequences of the quarrel? Sir Francis Burdett touched ably on this topic, and to be sure, the Greek struggle seems to have arisen to render the "taffeta phrases," by which we appropriate to ourselves the palm of religion and generosity completely ridiculous. A low, creeping, ungenerous, venal, selfish, and unsocial policy was never more barefacedly exhibited since the world began.

The next subject in the Speech is Ireland, and the juxta position is not amiss; the past government of that country by England, in many respects resembling the Turkish management of Greece, both in regard to religious distinction, and internal arrangement. If so melancholy a subject may provoke a smile, it would be prompted by this passage in the Speech, and the explanations of it afforded in debate. The discontent in Ireland, it seems, is no way connected with dissatisfaction at the Government. On the contrary, were the King to go there again, all the people would fall into ecstacies as before. What an Irish description of Irish loyalty! While we are assured of this pleasant fact, and that measures shall be taken to restore tranquillity, not a hint is afforded by Ministers, either in the Speech or the discussion, of a nature to unfold their own *theory* upon the subject of this singular combination of devotion and outrage. Some of the usual vague nonsense about absentees and middlemen may now and then escape, but not a word concerning religious distinctions and animosities; not a syllable from *them* of tythes and tythe Proctors; of the various endurances and legal impediments to justice; the oppression and the hunger which are the real cause of these disturbances. The fact is, one Cabinet Minister can scarcely open his mouth about Ireland, without encountering the sentiments of another; and for this satisfactory reason, the real state of it is to be conversed upon in a species of a jargon, the main object of which is to obscure the undeniable fact, that existing outrages are the necessary result of extreme suffering, aided by the eternal operation of ascendancy politics, and religious distinctions. Since the delivery of the Speech, however, the country is enlightened upon this subject with a witness, by a demand of powers, which place that unhappy Island precisely in the same state it was during the rebellion; by which name, however, by special courtesy, the present disturbances are not to be called. The manner in which these powers are demanded is in admirable consistency with the rest of our Irish policy and proceedings. In the first place, a set of papers are put upon the table, enumerating nothing more than what we have learned from the public Journals. These statements are avowedly not such as to warrant the extraordinary discretion requested; but then says Lord Londonderry, "I give you my honour that something remains behind which renders it absolutely necessary." And upon this *ipse dixit*, the most odious and horrible authority is delegated to such a magistracy as that of Ireland, and that without even a pledge as to any efficient inquiry into the means of removing the origin of so much baneful disorder. The artificial jargon of the noble Lord upon the subject, is indeed inconceivable. Thus, the present outrages have no political or religious feature, although *tythe* demands are the main cause of them. Again, they are happily confined to the *lower* orders, which of course renders the thing of less consequence—the fact that hunger is the great incentive, constituting it an affair of the *mob* merely.* Still the disorder must be put down, or it might assume religious and political features, which would be bad indeed. Nor

* "What a melancholy state of mind," says the TRAVELLER, "how profound an ignorance of the weightiest obligations does it indicate, that men who have had the care of the welfare of a nation intrusted to them for a large portion of a century, should actually take credit to themselves that an insurrection has been caused, not by a desire of the people to better their condition through a change of their institutions, but by absolute pain and misery which the government ought to have prevented, operating upon the ignorance which government ought to have removed."

Is this all, the necessity for this grand disclosure has brought out the truth in regard to the poor deluded Catholics, too, who are called upon *not* to petition during the present session; or if they do so, it will be at their peril, for such appears to us to be the amount of the intimation.* We must confess we cannot pity this eternally deluded body, with their grovelling chivalry and crawling homage. If we properly understand Lord Londonderry, the very eagerness with which these impolitic and ill-judging religionists have fallen into the trap, is now a fault—they have pushed *conciliation*, it seems, beyond reason. They have so, and confidence also; for who but themselves would look for the adoption of an open and beneficial policy towards Ireland, whilst what may be termed the sitting part of the present Cabinet remains. When death or infirmity shall finally dispose of some of these, it may be different; but what is to be expected from men by whom everything which looks like a step towards a frank, liberal, and enlarged policy, is regarded with instinctive horror and aversion—creatures who encounter every thing socially grand or diffusive, with the same sort of sensation as the owl may be supposed to meet the rays of the sun. The kind of endowment with which a slow but persevering intellect, will sometimes ensure to this description of biped, while it exalts them in their own timid and miserable circle, is precisely of that kind which renders them unfit for anything out of it. All their mental movements are intangled by narrow and professional prejudices, in which they are meshed and enthralled like a fly in a cobweb. We have such a man at this moment in our mind's eye, our imagination makes him a lawyer, expert in the mazy labyrinths of his equivocal profession—patient, plodding, whining—possessed of all the selfish virtues—close, economical, and accumulative—tenacious as to the little justice between man and man, but altogether blind to the great and monstrous *injustice*, which makes application to his own jurisdiction a mockery to the many and a licenced pillage of the few. An able *Moyler* in law, like Sir Edward Coke, but who, like the same Coke, would turn up his nose at the enlargement of vision and mental grasp of a Bacon, and do his best to pin down man for ever to the Aristotle-ism and quiddities of his own day. Were the acts against witchcraft unrepealed, like Sir Mathew Hale, our visionary man would burn an old woman after saying his prayers, and in doing so expatiate upon the wisdom of our ancestors and the mischief of innovation. Our principles will not allow us to *hate* any thing but we must confess that this sort of animal *upas plant*,† which suffers nothing that is springing verdant and vigorous to flourish near it, inspires us with infinite distaste. While men in any respect resembling these are members of the British Cabinet, Ireland must per force be governed as it is governed—Can the fact or the satire shut up *in it be stronger!*—

The succeeding point in the Speech of Majesty is the revenue, upon the prosperity of which the two Houses are congratulated. This is undoubtedly well, as exhibiting the vital strength and energies of the country; but it becomes quite another affair when we find that it ensures neither reduction of debt nor decrease of taxation. The truth is, at this moment the manufacturing body is prospering partly by revived activity, and in no small degree by the waste of agricultural capital. The activity we fear is likely to suffer from temporary reaction, at least in respect to the South American Market; but probably in no lasting manner; a reaction by the other operation is as farming capital consumes, more certain; Land *must* go out of cultivation, and consequently prices rise. So far therefore from thinking the recent increase of revenue a step in progression, we shall be much astonished if before the end of next year, it does not take a step back again. Be this as it may, and be the improvement what it may, we cannot perceive either by the statements of Mr. Hume, or of any one else, that the surplus increases with the improvement, or that we are any nearer the attaintment of the identical five millions, which are to commence the good work of redemption. This is the most extraordinary thing in the world. We are receiving more on the one hand, and, besides, reducing the Army and Navy, as to junior Clerks at least, economising on the other, without any perception of the happy consequences either of the increased receipt or of the additional saving. This to be sure is of little consequence, as we are informed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that a reduction of taxation would be injurious to the suffering classes. Of all the dealers in humour, this venerable financier is at the same time the most grave and the most facetious. The Farmer being already unable to pay his rent, the consumption of his capital by taxation, it seems, is of no moment. But how will the reduction of taxation prove injurious—by destroying public credit. So that men are to groan under burthens for the maintenance of a phantom, and that under false pretences, for a reduction of taxation would not impair the only public credit which *is* substantial. If indeed by public credit is meant the nurture of a Sinking Fund in the established form, *that* is another affair; but if ever it became the duty of a nation to put down a gross, injurious, and systematic piece of trickery and delusion, the British public are called upon to extinguish that abominable fallacy, the Sinking Fund. The Fundholder has a right to require a due liquidation of debt by every practicable surplus; but he has no claim, either in justice or in equity, for the maintenance of a scheme formed in fallacy, and palmed upon the credulity of the people by a species of quackery as contemptible, if not so palpable, as that of the famous bottle Conjuror. We think we still hear of the operation of compound interest in the production of globes of gold, the fears of Mr. Vansittart—poor man—that the debt would be paid off too fast; and all the rest of the exquisite foolery, the reception of which by the Hon. House and the Nation at large for so many years, will, in after times, be considered one of those gross pieces of national delusion which, like the Mississippi and South Sea schemes, mark the venial cupidity of one set of people and the exquisite credulity of another, so strongly as to give character and complexion to an era. It is doubtless the interest both of the Minister and the Money-jobber to revive and preserve this delusion if possible; but we repeat that it was a contract founded in fraud and false pretension, and *malum in se*, and whether or no, has been broken by its own proposers,—the fund which was to pay off too fast, having long been rendered available for the current expenses of the year. Let us be taxed, and even taxed for a surplus to redeem, if we can raise it; but in the name of common sense, let it not be by a species of trickery, which does nothing but increase the demand of the creditor. Having recovered our senses from the effects of the spells of that specious pretender Pitt, and discovered at last that even compound interest cannot make something out of nothing, why are we to be longer insulted with the mention of a tissue of quackery, which, setting aside the complaisance of confederacy, cannot be alluded to out of the Hon. House, without exciting either laughter or indignation. If the landed interest in the two Houses still suffer such nonsense to be talked to them, and continue to uphold this farce, let them also continue to suffer; and pay in the dilapidation of their estates, for their gross want of principle or of understanding.

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* "To support *any* political change," said Lord Londonderry, "or countenance any redress of political grievances, in such a state of things, would be to hold out a premium to further insurrection."—Now not only is this maxim very questionable in itself, (we once more quote from the *Traveller*,) but it does not cohere with the rest of the Minister's speech. The disturbances, he tells us, are not connected with religion or politics. How then can concessions of political or religious privileges be supposed to be extorted by them? This seems to us a renewal of the old argument *against time*, by which the claims of the Catholics were so long opposed. In the war, their claims were rejected, because to concede might seem to be a yielding to fear; in peace, because it was best to let well alone; when they petitioned, because they petitioned; and when they were silent, because they were silent!—This is precisely the case, the outrages will be made to free our mongrel cabinet from its dilemma, and from the goat's horns, by the means of which the wolf is to leap out of the well."

† The Upas, but fabled, poisonous tree of the Island of Java. The comparison may be deemed an odd one, but adopting the manner in which Dean Swift proved Lord Cutts a Salamander, we could make out our case.

Of all the things in the world, the most amusing to us at present is a searching speech from Mr. Hume. To our particular taste probably, the manly and generous advertance to general principles, and to the unalterable dictates of honour and honesty, which distinguishes the occasional oratory of Sir Francis Burdett, may be more congenial; but in respect to such ministers as the present, and such representatives as support them, that of Mr. Hume is clearly the most effective. No scraping, bowing, and saluting previous to engagement in the high way of party, or like the French and English at the battle of Fontenoy; but away fly the red hot balls of the Hon. Member with the most happy indifference either as to the weight of influential metal opposed to him, or the official solemnity by which it is supported. His deligence as to facts is not to be parried; and it is of little use to detect some minor error in detail, when such detection serves only to confirm the rest of the assertion. Both Mr. Vansittart and Lord Londonderry have discovered this result; and in consequence endeavour to slur over the effect by general expressions of wonder, "how any human being" . . . . and then as if the House "would stultify itself by rescinding resolutions inspired by past wisdom," in compliment to mere paltry matters of fact! This high tone however will no longer do even with the country gentlemen, who between their old predilections and new convictions, certainly exhibit a most admirable specimen of the rueful and ridiculous. In another way, the industry of Mr. Hume is also most annoying; we mean in the minute exposure of that wetched system of bargain and sale, by which influence is supported, and what ought to be strength and stay of the Country is bribed over into servility and acquiescence. It is an unfortunate truth, and one of the worst signs of the times, but so it is, a great portion of the Gentry and Aristocracy of the Land, regard the taxation of the people as an inheritance, and claim a share of it accordingly. The voice and influence of many families are set up regularly to sale, and in this way are two-thirds of the offices filled up, and two thirds of the representation chosen. Need we wonder that things are as they are, or that they will continue so, until efficient Reform puts an end at once to the Devil and the damned soul,—to the power of temptation, and consequently to the venality, weakness, and treason to the country which yield to it.

We have left ourselves little room to treat of the allusion to Agricultural distress in the Speech, which is of the less consequence as it was a mere allusion; and Ministers have dropped little in additional explanation. Of one thing we are informed, and we are glad of it—that Mr. Peel's Bill is *not* to be repealed. The poison was in the measure which rendered it necessary. It is amputation to prevent a mortification; and although we apprehend that the operation might have been performed with somewhat more consideration and dexterity, it has been a necessary one. Suppose it rescinded, what would be the benefit of an increase of paper, without a demand for capital? Suppose the Bank to issue a surplus by discounting at three per cent. what would be the consequence, but a march over to the foreign funds, with no other benefit to the Agriculturist than a nominal rise of prices, by a decrease in the value of the circulating medium. During the war the case was very different; wasteful expenditure swallowed loan and loan supported wasteful expenditure; and both gave a vent to additional paper. All is reversed at present, and as to the Peel enactment, it would be far worse to turn back than go forward. In respect to agricultural distress Government can do nothing at all, but reduce taxation. Mr. Ricardo, indeed, asserts that taxation is not the cause of Agricultural Distress; and consequently that its reduction cannot relieve it. This is like the answer of Peter's Ape to Sancho in respect to the truth of Don Quixote's narrative of his adventures in the Cave of Montesinos —that is to say, part is true and part false. Taxation may not be the absolute cause of Agricultural Distress, and yet a repeal of taxation may be essential to its relief. This however we are informed, *ore rotundo*, is not to be the remedy; and something is said about Exchequer aid, heaven help us!—an admirable expedient truly—men who cannot employ the capital they posses with advantage, are to be requested to accept more. This we suppose is to amuse the Country Gentlemen; be it so, but what a blessed state of things!

War of the Greeks.

Greeks at Tripolizza.—Every person of the least penetration must have seen from the tenour of the leading article of The Courier headed, "Horrible atrocities of the Greeks at Tripolizza," that the circumstances stated, even if at all founded in truth, had received a colouring by the grossest partiality. Though, however, we were perfectly aware of the shop in which the pretended Smyrna-Frankfort letter of a preceding day was manufactured, we confess we were not altogether prepared for the extent of falsehood which this Tripolizza article we find actually contains.

The Courier, by way of gaining credit for his statement of atrocities, concludes with observing, "A it is known that a British Gentleman, Mr. Gordon, was '*Chef d'Etat Major*' of the besieging army, we have great pleasure in being able to state, *that although Mr. Gordon was present at the siege, and contributed to its success by his exertions*, as he had to the preparations for it by his liberality, he earnestly remonstrated against the treachery in contemplation; and finding all his representations disregarded, *he quitted the camp, and has since quitted the service altogether*, conceiving that it was neither consistent with his own honour, or with the honour of his country, to support a cause which was carried on in violation of every principle of good faith and humanity."

Now we are enabled to state, on the very best authority (not Smyrna-Frankfort epistles or Levant Company communications), that there are letters in town from Mr. Gordon of a period as late as the 12th October, six weeks at least after the capture of Tripolizza. Mr. Gordon was then holding the rank of *Chef d'Etat Major* of Prince Ypsilanti, and was on his way to Tripolizza, of which, we understand, he has since been made Commandant.—Mr. Gordon did not share in the siege and storming of Tripolizza, for he was then in the Island of Idra. So very different is the opinion entertained by this gallant Scotsman of the Greeks from that attributed to him, that he writes in the highest terms of their *union*, of their *warlike enthusiasm*, and of the advancement they were making in every thing conducive to their independence.

Now, with respect to the siege of Tripolizza, which is so curiously brought forward at this time to palliate Turkish barbarity and the unfeelingness of Ministers, which can encourage such barbarity, we wish our readers to bear in mind that 500 Greeks were killed in the assault of this place. Now, with the knowledge of what took place at Seringapatam, St. Sebastian (where even our own allies suffered from the Soldiery,) and various other places, are we prepared to say that, smarting under such a loss, our own soldiers, or the soldiers of any other European nation (we speak not of Turks) would have acted with *sang froid* on such an occasion? The Turks were on the point of capitulating with the Greek besieging army, indeed they had actually entered into a capitulation with them, when the news arrived of the Turkish fleet having been seen in the Ionian Sea. This induced the Turks to retract, and the Greeks were forced to carry the place by an assault, in which they lost 500 men, as we have already stated.

When the Turks first received informations of the designs of the Greeks, the Pasha of Tripolizza, which, as is well known, is the capital seat of Government of the Morea, summoned all the Bishops and Magnates of the Greeks to assemble there. About 50 persons of the chief families of the country, who certainly were not privy to any designs of insurrection, obeyed his mandate. The revolution immediately broke out, and these individuals were detained by the Pasha as hostages. We may judge what must have been the surprise of the Greeks, when, on taking the town, they found that these distinguished persons had been cruelly butchered two months before.

Under these aggravating circumstances, after a murderous assault, are we to wonder that a severe vengeance was taken by the Greeks? What man of this or any other nation most distinguished for humanity would dare to say, that *his* countrymen would not have taken a severe vengeance on such an occasion?

What folly, therefore, it is in the Editor of a Ministerial Morning Paper,—who, to do him justice, seems to be ashamed of the conduct of Ministers at this moment,—to talk of both parties appearing to be Barbarians in this bloody warfare; that "neither of them, on their own account alone, would deserve that more civilised nations should go to war in their behalf;" and that "the more humane task would be to chain up these tigers from mutually tearing each other to pieces!" History does not warrant language like this.

How lamentable to think that such conduct as that which we have just exposed, should have been got up in the semi-official Journal of the English Government, with its sanction and approbation! What will Europe think of us?

The following Letter, which we have just received from an English Gentleman intimately acquainted with Greece, confirms, in all the leading particulars, the above statement, and contains some curious allusions to the channels of information which have and those which have not, but might have been resorted to by our Turkish partizans:—

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.—Sir.—Will you permit me through the medium of the advocate of justice and of humanity—I allude to the MORNING CHRONICLE—to ask the Editor of THE COURIER, why in his Paper of last evening, he inserted a grossly contorted, incorrect, and garbled account of the taking of Tripolizza by the Greeks, instead of a leading article?

What cruel, unjust, and unfeeling motive could induce him to withhold the fact, that the bloody Turks, on the approach of their conquerors, under the banners of the Cross, *murdered* and *impaled thirty-six* Grecian hostages, including seven Bishops, and many branches of the first families of Greece?—What fatuity to the cause which he so feebly strives to uphold, could operate upon the puny advocate's mind, to commit himself by such a palpable absurdity—by such a flagrant untruth, as that Mr. (now General) GORDON had abandoned the Greeks, or that he had shared the siege and storming of Tripolizza, when in fact he was at he Isle of Idra?

The fact is, Sir, that Mr. C***** would do well to keep silence upon a subject of which he is evidently *less* informed than he is upon Irish jobbing. The private letters of Sir GRAHAM MORE to Members of the Admiralty, are, perhaps, unknown to Mr. C*****, but their accounts give a more humane and noble statement of the facts than the Admiralty scribe and his Sub-Editors of THE COURIER can find in their hearts to publish. I wish them a better foundation—they are now building upon sand. General GORDON, and several other noble-minded Englishmen, Frenchmen and Germans, are now fighting under the banners of the Cross—and upholding the *true* character of *Englishmen*, which a few *degenerate hirelings* would hold out to the world as base and ignoble as is their own little-mindedness. Permit me, farther, to tell the Sub-Editors of THE COURIER that the game is up! and that the Turkish Empire is in such a rapid state of decline, that the smell of all the pitch in Portsmouth and Plymouth Dock-yards would not prevent its dissolution, decomposition and annihilation! I have only to hope, that the Grand Turk, in his last will and testament (which I understand he made the day on which Baron STROGONOFF left Constantinople) has left fifty of his fattest wives to the friendly care and guardianship of the Editors of THE COURIER, as a mark of respect and esteem for their well-meant advocacy of Mahometanism! I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,—PHILO-VERITAS.

The Courier.—The atrocious principle put forth in the Smyrna-Frankfort Letter of the THE COURIER of Tuesday last, that *the entire extermination of the Greeks is imperiously recommended by circumstances*, the approbation unblushingly bestowed on this principle, by that Paper, the gross fabrications respecting the capture of Tripolisa with which the Letter in question was followed up, fabrications which several friends of General GORDON in this metropolis are enabled to contradict, reflect the greatest disgrace, not on THE COURIER (for the readiness with which he can assert one day *on authority* that there will be no war between Turkey and Russia, forget himself and speculate on the possibility of war the next, then on being pressed re-utter *on authority* the declaration that there will be no war again and again; yet soon after speak of approaching war, slipping out of his authoritative declarations with the utmost *nonchalance*, the violence of his abuse of the Ultra Royalists, one day, the warm defence of them and abuse of the Ex-Ministers whom he was just before lauding on the following—all bespeak a degree of easedness amounting to absolute invulnerability)—but on the Ministers who to serve their purposes can employ their instrument in such a manner. The connection between Ministers and THE COURIER is notorious; and what must Europe think of them when they see their Semi-official Organ branding them in this manner, as the avowed patrons of massacre and extermination, the encouragers of demonstrated falsehood and palpable fabrication?

We have received a letter from Mr. GEORGE LIDDELL, Secretary to the Levant Company, stating, "that the Company have not made nor authorised any communication whatever to be made to the Editor of any Newspaper, regarding passing events in Turkey." We can easily conceive that the passing for one of THE COURIER's authorities on this occasion is an honour of which very few would be desirous, and that even a distant allusion to the Levant Company, as a possible channel of information, should be viewed by that body with anxiety. It does not, however, follow that Levant Company communications mean communications by the Company in its corporate capacity; and we do not wish to be so unconscionable as to exact from Mr. LIDDELL that he should be responsible for all the communications of the members of a Company, to which few merchants of any consequence in this metropolis do not belong.

The laws of war, as they are called, respecting towns taken by assault, are certainly disgraceful in the extreme. Philanthropists have bewailed, and Satirists lashed the abandonment which these pretended laws involve of property and person, to the cupidity and lusts of a savage soldiery; but hitherto in vain. The picture which VOLTAIRE drew of the conduct of the Prussians and Austrians, under fictitious names in his *Candide*, is unfortunately but too aplicable to the warfare of the latest times. We wish we could say that in this respect a British army could plead an exemption from the general disgrace. That the Greeks have at Tripolizza taken a more than usually cruel revenge we can easily believe, for the provocation they received was extreme. That they can, however, be also more than usually humane has been repeatedly proved in the course of this war. In some interesting extracts from letters from Corfu in another column, it will be seen that the brave Suliots, who have more than once distinguished themselves by achievements equal to any thing in the best days of Greece or Rome—on defeating the Turks, and taking 500 prisoners, set them all at liberty, without even touching any part of their money.

The Heroes of Manchester are not certainly much obliged to THE COURIER for his ill-timed allusion to them. What would they who attacked without provocation and without pity an unarmed and unopposing crowd, sparing neither sex nor age, and shedding the blood of their fellow citizens with profusion,—what would they not have done with such provocation as that received by the Greeks? We are accused of *factious sensibility*, of having *mourned piteously over the Manchester affair*, and of *fanaticism* in wishing success to the standard of the Cross. Is the blood of our own fellow citizens the only blood which may be shed without compunction, and the belief in our religion a justification of the extermination of those who entertain it?—*Morn. Chron.*

Irish Knights.—The following are the names of some of the Gentlemen who have been Knighted by the different Lord Lieutenants who have governed since the Union, and whose honours are now declared to be null and void:—Sir James Riddall, Sir Arthur Clarke, Sir Edward Stanley, Sir John Ferns, Sir William Smyth, Sir Thomas Whelan, Sir William Batham, Sir Charles Morgan, Sir Charles Vernon, Sir John Phillimore, (R. N.), Sir John Burgoyne, Sir John Stevenson, and Sir Thomas Moriarty.—"Lord! what will *Mistress* Grundy say!"

PARLIAMENTARY.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1822.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The doors of the House were opened at twelve o'clock, and in half an hour after, the benches were nearly filled by Peeresses and other Ladies. They were dressed in trains and feathers, and the appearance was very brilliant. The attendance of Peers in their robes was very numerous. His Majesty entered the House at two o'clock, preceded by his Great Officers of State. The House of Commons were then summoned; and his Majesty, having taken his seat on the Throne, read the following Speech:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the satisfaction of informing you, that I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country. It is impossible for me not to feel deeply interested in any event that may have a tendency to disturb the peace of Europe. My endeavours have therefore been directed, in conjunction with my Allies, to the settlement of the differences which have unfortunately arisen between the Court of St. Peterburg and the Ottoman Porte, and I have reason to entertain hopes that these differences will be satisfactorily adjusted. In my late visit to Ireland, I derived the most sincere gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of my subjects. With this impression, it must be matter of the deepest concern to me, that a spirit of outrage, which has led to daring and systematic violations of the law, has arisen, and still prevails in some parts of that country. I am determined to use all the means in my power for the protection of the persons and property of my loyal and peaceable subjects; and it will be for your immediate consideration, whether the existing laws are sufficient for this purpose. Notwithstanding this serious interruption of public tranquility, I have the satisfaction of believing, that my presence in Ireland has been productive of very beneficial effects; and all descriptions of my people may confidently rely upon the just and equal administration of the laws, and upon my paternal solicitude for their welfare.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

It is very gratifying to me to be able to inform you, that *during* the last year the Revenue has exceeded that of the preceding, and appears to be in a course of progressive improvement. I have directed the Estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy which the circumstances of the country will permit; and it will be satisfactory to you to learn, that I have been able to make a large reduction in our annual expenditure, particularly in our naval and military establishments.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the greatest pleasure in acquainting you that a considerable improvement has taken place in the course of the last year, in the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, and that I can now state them to be in their important branches in a very flourishing condition. I must at the same time deeply regret the depressed state of the agricultural interest. The condition of an interest so essentially connected with the prosperity of the country will, of course attract your early attention; and I have the fullest reliance on your wisdom in the consideration of this important subject. I am persuaded, that in whatever measures you may adopt, you will bear constantly in mind that in the maintenance of our public credit, all the best interests of this kingdom are equally involved; and that it is by a steady adherence to that principle that we have attained and can alone expect to preserve, our high station amongst the nations of the world."

The Address was moved by Earl Roden, and seconded by Lord Walsingham. The Marquis of Lansdown offered no opposition; and after a few remarks on Ireland, concluded with an allusion to the Greek question. In a contest, he observed, between Greeks and their oppressors, he could not disguise his wish that Greece might become independent. There could exist but one feeling; the object however was not to be promoted by direct interference on our part, but, on the contrary, by strict neutrality. The Address was agreed to.

Dispatches from Marquis Wellesley, illustrative of the state of Ireland, were laid on the table.

They cover a period of nearly one month, from the 3d of January to the 29th. It appears, that the disturbances continued increasing during all this time. In the first despatch, the greatest number of men mentioned as assembled in hostile array is 200. The last despatch speaks of as many thousands, and the outrages effected by the insurgents is in proportion to their augmented force. His Lordship says that "he had resorted to additional measures of precaution, and military operation."

After the King had returned from the House, the Earl of Roden (formerly Viscount Joscelyn) took the oaths and his seat, to which he was introduced by the Lords Arden and Verulam.

The Earl of Somers was then introduced by the Lords Harcourt and Brownlow, upon which he also took the oaths.

Baron Newburgh was introduced by the Lords Redesdale and Arden, who thereupon took the oaths in like manner.

Lord Stowell was introduced by Lords Arden and Redesdale, when the Noble Baron took the oaths and his seat.

The Earl of Stradbrook was introduced by Lords Brownlow and Verulam, upon which he also took the oaths and his seat.

Baron Maryborough (late Mr. Wellesley Pole) took the oaths and his seat, to which he was introduced by Lords Redesdale and St. Helens.

The Earl of Aylesbury was introduced by Lords Camden and Cholmondeley, whereupon the usual oaths were administered to him.

About half after three o'clock their Lordships adjourned during pleasure.

At 5 o'clock the Lord Chancellor returned to the House when the first reading of the Select Vestries Regulation Bill was moved by the Earl of Liverpool, and was accordingly read.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

After the usual routine—

Mr. BENNET gave notice, that he should take an early opportunity of calling the attention of the House to the circumstances which took place at the funeral of the Queen.

Sir R. WILSON gave notice, that on Tuesday next, he should move for copies of the official Correspondence relative to his dismissal from the army. He wished to know, for the convenience of the House, whether any opposition would be offered. The Marquis of Londonderry said the question was not usual, and he was not prepared to answer.

Lord EBRINGTON gave notice, that shortly after Easter Lord John Russel would move for leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectual Representation of the People in Parliament.—[*This notice seemed to cause considerable agitation in the House.*]

ADDRESS TO THE THRONE—STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The Speaker having been to the House of Lords, and heard the Speech from the Throne, returned with a copy, which was read. (*See Lords*).

Mr. R. CLIVE, in moving the usual *echo* Address, went briefly through the topics of the Speech in a laudatory style. In allusion to Ireland, he declared, that one reflection was very consolatory—namely, that the disturbances there were unconnected with any political or religious feeling!

Mr. DUNCOMBE seconded the Address, repeating in similar language nearly every remark of the mover. He observed, in reference to the state of the country, that there were doubtless persons who wished to overthrow the Constitution; some actuated by hopes of seeing the effect of theoretical systems—some by the love of gain—and some by mere antipathy to whatever was fixed and established.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT observed, that the allusion of the Hon. Seconder to alleged turbulent persons was most unfortunate at the present moment, when there was really so much good reason to murmur at overloaded taxation and an unjustifiable military force. In allusion to the foreign topics of the speech, he should only observe, that he heartily wished the Turks were driven out of Europe, and he hoped for the benefit of the world, that the independence of the Greeks might be effected by the struggles of that brave and oppressed people.—(*hear, hear*)—He intended to move an amendment to the Address, because he thought the House should well consider the subject of the Speech, before it expressed its opinion in the Answer. This was the old Parliamentary practice. It was impossible for any member, at one reading, to make up his mind on the various topics the Speech contained. In consequence of the hasty manner in which the decision of the House was called for, the votes to the Address was either a mere matter of compliment, pledging no one, and expressing no opinion, or the House was induced by surprise to give its sweeping approbation to a series of measures which it could not appreciate, under the names of conciliation and unanimity. With respect to the Speech itself, he thought it by no means satisfactory. There was not merely agricultural distress in the country; there were violations of the constitution and the laws of far superior importance to all pecuniary considerations. The Speech promised economy in general terms; but what Ministers—what Royal Speech, had not made the same promise during the whole course of profligate expenditure? (*hear*)—The Minister should have told them what sort of economy was contemplated. This was a serious omission. There was no line of a reduction of the monstrous Civil List.—(*hear, hear*)—Ministers were determined to flourish amidst the general distress and by a juggler's trick, when they of their own head undertook to restore the currency to a fair metallic value, they had taken no means to lessen the

evil of the change, and least of all to reduce their own salaries, which had been increased on the score of the depreciation.—(*hear.*)—This was an instance of the most unfeeling disregard of the public distress; it was a neglect of principle so obvious and so just, that he wondered gentlemen were not ashamed to bring in a Bill to raise the value of the currency without some provision for the abandonment of the additional salaries which they had obtained when it was depreciated perhaps one-fourth.—(*hear.*)—It was not now for the first time that it was contended that measures should have been taken to obviate the evils of a rise in the value of money. When they had talked of the insolvency of the Bank, he had, in common with every person of the least foresight, observed, that there was no doubt that the Bank would be able to pay, but that the doubt was, whether the country could bear the operation. If the Ministers were unaware of the consequences of their acts, they were the most incapable of Ministers: if they were aware of them, they were the most unworthy of Ministers.—(*hear.*)—There were some persons in the country who attributed to the change in the currency effects even greater than the truth; but too true it was that its effects were most mischievous and most extensive; that it interfered with all contracts;—that it deranged all settlements,—that it added burdens to the oppressed, and to it was attributable a great part of the sufferings of the people, for which alone the King's Ministers were answerable, as they alone were accountable for the act. Adverting to Ireland, the Hon. Baronet declared that it was impossible to look without shuddering at the state of despair to which the brave and generous Irish had been driven solely by misgovernment. The noble Lord (Londonderry) could tell them how the Irish had been cajoled and terrified into the Union; but none of the promises made on that occasion had ever been fulfilled. If any thing effectual was intended, some great measure of conciliation should have been been specified. They should give a speedy assurance to Ireland of the removal of civil disabilities on account of religious opinions. The next cause of the misfortunes was unquestionably the system of tithes.—(*loud and general cries of hear.*)—Through the operation of that system; indeed, Ireland has been dyed with blood, and yet no attempt had been made to correct the injustice. By the Union, the Irish not only lost their Parliament, which at the least was an organ of expression; but their affairs were much worse managed—the Revenue for instance, of which there was an annual surplus millions before the Union. It was obvious, that unless the Irish were grossly misgoverned, their condition must have been most materially different from what it was at present, for the Irish were a most ingenious, active, energetic, and industrious people, and yet they were often slanderously charged with want of industry. In oppressed Ireland, too, corruption had gone to a much greater comparative extent than it had reached even in this country. Another most serious grievance was the Excise Laws—(*hear, hear,*)—in executing which the Irish Government had produced a sort of civil war, as appeared from Mr. Chichester's forcible exposition of these atrocities. Into this system, a full investigation should be immediately instituted, and yet not one word of reference to it appeared in the King's Speech. Another omission in that Speech was with respect to Scotland, where a grievance of the utmost magnitude prevailed, he meant the system of self-election in the several Burghs, by which the people were plundered in the shape of taxation; and the corruption of each Burgh served by its influence to corrupt the population just as the corruption of that House operated to corrupt a great portion of the people.—However those Gentlemen who pleaded for what they called Economical Reform might attribute wild and visionary notions to others, nothing appeared to his mind more wild and visionary than their impression that any thing like real economy would ever be established in this country, unless a substantial Reform in the Representation of the People should previously take place.—(*hear, hear.*)—To look for the contrary, would be putting the cart before the horse. *It was quite absurd to suppose that the House would accede to that economy which was decidedly against the interest of the majority of its Members.*—(*hear.*)—The cause of Reform was happily gaining ground every day. All indeed were in favour of Reform who did not in some degree subsist on corruption; and as to parties, he desired to hear no more, his anxious wish being that *the only distinction of parties hereafter to be known in England was that of Reformists and Corruptionists.*—(*loud cries of hear,*)—After complimenting the steady perseverance of Mr. Hume, who had done great good by making out the *details* of the general corruption, Sir Francis observed, that it had been his intention to have given notice that evening of a Motion for Reform; but as a Noble Lord (Ebrington) had taken up that question, he should be ready to give him every support; and in imitation of the celebrated old Roman, who concluded every speech upon every subject with a declaration that Carthage ought to be destroyed, he would declare now, as well as upon all other occasions in that House, *that it ought to be reformed.*—(*hear, hear,*)—He should only add, that conceiving a period for consideration due equally to the king and the country, he moved, that the debate on the Address be postponed till Friday.

Mr. HOBHOUSE seconded the motion. Even subsequent to the Revolution, it had been the custom not to answer the King's Speech until they had had time to consider it; and moreover, when the House found that injurious measures had been resorted to, they passed exculpatory Resolutions instead of returning thanks. In 1697, in lieu of the Address, they voted a reduction of King William's army. Those times might be compared to the present. It appeared from the GAZETTE that more than one hundred fresh Commissions in the Army had been issued since the last Session—this did not look like retrenchment. The Hon. Seconder of the Address had expressed his apprehension about sedition; but he was rather singular in his apprehension; for the people of England were not now afraid of the Revolutionist, but of the Tax-gatherer.—(*hear, hear.*)—Foreign Affairs supplied another reason for not passing a hasty congratulation on the alleged peaceful state of Europe. This peace was the peace of the grave—not one founded on justice and independence. What was the condition of the Greeks, not one word about which was said in the Speech? What were the consequences of those forced and unnatural unions effected at the peace—those of Norway to Sweden, Saxony to Prussia, Genoa to Sardinia, all Italy to Austria?—(*hear.*)—Was peace to be found in Italy, in France, in Germany? The causes of European discontent and agitation had not been at all laid open. No reference had been made to our conduct respecting the Greeks, and the un-English conduct of Sir T. Maitland, who had made the islanders regret their old despotism.

Mr. GRATTAN went into some specification of the evils existing in Ireland, He declared the state of that country to be the result of a long system of tyranny; and was convinced, that while the laws remained unchanged it was absurd to look for peace. He hoped therefore, that instead of Acts of Insurrection, or any other laws in the same spirit, measures of conciliation would be adopted with respect to Ireland.—(*hear.*)

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY had hoped, that the speech was of such a nature as to secure unanimity; and he could assure the House, that the adoption of this Address would in no degree pledge any body upon any of the topics it alluded to. With regard to the Hon. Baronet's wish for time to consider the subject, he might as well ask for three weeks as for two days; for an elaborate consideration of every topic in the speech would take even longer time. The Noble Lord then proceeded to explain the intended plan of Ministers, in regard to the discussion of pressing questions. To-morrow he should make a proposition on the state of Ireland. Next week, the subject of the Agricultural distress would be brought forward, with the proposed remedies. The week after, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would submit a general statement of the intended reductions in the expenditure.—After a few remarks from Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Brougham, the House divided on Sir F. Burdett's motion—Ayes, 58—Noes, 186—Majority, 128.

Mr. HUME said, that Ministers put into the King's mouth one set of words, and then answered him with another set of words, both of their own invention: there could not be a greater farce.—(*hear,*)—This was a practice of long standing, but not the less ridiculous on that account. He should move an Amendment to the Address, because no plea had been given for a remarkable omission in the Speech, which was, the absence of all notice of the death of the first subject of the realm. His Majesty's Ministers carried their enmity beyond the grave. (*hear, hear,*) Mr. Hume then adverted to the repeated assurances of economy and quoted finacial statements at considerable length, to shew, how those assurances had been forfeited. He shewed, that considerable loss had accrued to the country by the juggling of the Sinking Fund: the Chancellor of the Exchequer borrowed money at 60 to give to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, who afterwards bought at 70 or 80, by which four millions and odd had been lost. He implored Ministers to stop short in this absurd career; he implored them to abandon the present complicated and ruinous system, and to return to a plain statement of debtor and creditor—a statement of the Expenditure and the Revenue, as in France, and America.—(*hear, hear, hear.*) The existing distress of the country he attributed to a complication of causes, the chief of which was, that excessive taxation which deprived the labourer of a larger portion of his hardly-earned income, than had ever been taken from him before in the history of the country.—With respect to the reductions effected, what was their character? Some hundred and eighty of the inferior clerks of office, without any regard to their sufferings, had been displaced, while other individuals were permitted to hold situations of large emolument that might well be dispensed with. Were any additional circumstance wanting to shew the inefficiency of Administration, it might be found in the paltry proposition of assistance to the landed interest, alluded to yesterday by the First Lord of the Treasury, and the weak, childish, womanish questions which were, on that occasion, put to the Bankers. Mr. Hume then went through a catalogue of flagrant abuses arising from the system of corrupt patronage. Among other things, he mentioned the following:—From the Ordnance a number of junior clerks had been thrown upon the world without a shilling. There had been 12 young men dismissed in one batch; and why, he would tell the House—in order to preserve a salary of 4000*l.* a year to one Sir John Webb, Director-General of the Ordnance Medical Department. In the Navy the utmost abuses prevailed. It was a fact that since the peace there were not less than six hundred promotions.

Carpenters and porters, and such persons, were put out of bread, but did they learn that any of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty had been dismissed? (*hear, hear*). A Gallant General, who had already three places and two pensions, had been lately promoted to the place of Superintendent of Gas. He trusted, that his Amendment would meet with the support of those who went there to benefit their country; he did not hope for much from those who came there to benefit themselves, (*cries of order*).

The SPEAKER said, the Hon. Member must, on reflection, feel that such language was disorderly.

Mr. HUME was sorry to be out of order; but if he must not say what he had stated, he could not be prevented from thinking it.

The SPEAKER hoped the good sense of the honorable gent. would convince him that he was out of order in saying that he would think that which he had just been called to order for speaking.

Mr. HUME bowed to the decision of the Chair, and moved his Resolutions; which returned the King the grateful acknowledgments of the House for the reductions already made—represented the excessive distress of the landowners and occupiers, and the classes connected with them—expressed an opinion that excessive taxation was the main cause of such distress—and prayed for such immediate reductions in the Expenditure, "from the highest to the lowest department," as should relieve the nation from a large portion of the taxes.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, it would have shown more fairness, if Mr. Hume, instead of attacking Ministers upon mere assumption, had waited a few days to see their real plans in regard to reduction. The accusation of dismissing humble clerks, and leaving higher places untouched, was not just. It was his intention to propose the reduction of the highest offices as well as of the lowest, wherever such reductions could be safely made, (*cheers*). The hon. gentleman had contrived, by an exertion of industry, to which quality he had an undisputed title, to hash together all the strange and absurd stories which had gained a momentary circulation since the meeting of Parliament, and he had on that night exhausted an invaluable store which, with his economical spirit, might have administered to the amusement of the House during a greater part of the Session.—(*cheers and laughter.*)—*The immediate reduction of taxation*, as called for by the Hon. Member, *instead of relieving would aggravate the present suffering.* The complete destruction of the Sinking Fund would make the extinction of the debt utterly hopeless, and destroy that public credit, on which this country existed. As the question was about to come before the House in a more enlarged shape, he should oppose the Amendment.

Mr. CALCRAFT was sorry to perceive that there was no intention on the part of Ministers to reduce the present unexampled distress of the country by a reduction of taxes. They even maintained, that less taxes would produce more misery! Such language could only be held over the table of the House, where it owed all its importance to the majority by which it was supported.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not mean, that any repeal of taxes, but that such a repeal as Mr. Hume proposed, would aggravate the distress by destroying public credit.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT supported the Amendment.

Lord LONDONDERRY could not conceive a case in which the House would be more stultified or degraded, than if it were to accede to the Amendment, merely upon the Speech of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen—a speech, which however solid it might be, no man could at once follow or understand—and upon so extensive a subject; which would moreover come under regular discussion in a few days. He repeated, that under no circumstances could the House be more degraded in public estimation than by so doing. Indeed, he was almost ashamed to to have heard such a proposition gravely propounded to a House of Commons. (*loud cheers from the Opposition benches, re-echoed by cheers from the Ministerial banches.*)—He was completely surprised to find that the Honorable Member for Aberdeen could know so little of the *texture of Parliament*, as to open to it such a case as he had done—a case filled with a motley group of figures and calculations, far beyond the comprehension of any man at the instant; replete with jobs or stories of jobs, which might not be true; but of which, if true, he (Lord Londonderry) was totally ignorant, or they should have been redressed; but he should be still more completely surprised, if Parliament should, upon a showing of such a sort, proceed to *rescind the whole nature* of its policy, and to repeal certain of its resolutions, which were hardly yet two days old.

Mr. TIERNEY desired to be understood as voting for Mr. Hume's Resolution. He should vote for every reduction which could be made, high or low, in the expenditure of the country. (*hear, hear.*)

Mr. STUART WORTLEY said, the time was now arrived when it was the duty of that House to enforce the severest retrenchment; but it was only fair to wait, to see how far Ministers fulfilled their promises.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE declared his intention to vote for the Amendment.

Sir J. SEBRIGHT said, that they were arrived at a crisis at which they could no longer stand upon points of etiquette, and it was the duty of that House to enforce the severest economy.

Mr. RICARDO, though he agreed with every thing that had fallen from his Friend, the Member for Aberdeen, in favour of economy, could not vote in favour of his Amendment, as he differed widely as to the causes of the agricultural distress. His Hon. Friend stated the cause was excessive taxation; but the real cause, was the low price of agricultural produce. That taxation should be the cause of low prices was so absurd and so inconsistent with every principle of political economy, that he could not consent for a moment to the doctrine.

Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL said, that whenever any measures were adopted for the relief of the country, they must emanate from the Government, for unless they so originated, he knew they would be perfectly useless.—(*loud cries of hear, hear.*)

Mr. BROUGHAM remarked, that this was a strange declaration of the Hon. Baronet's opinion of the utility of that House.

On a division there were—For the Amendment, 89—Against it, 171—Majority, 82.

Mr. BROUGHAM gave notice of a motion for Monday on the distresses of the country.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1822.

Their Lordships met about one o'clock, after which two of the recently created peers, viz. Lords Ravensworth and Oriel, took the oaths and their seats. Their Lordships were introduced by Lords St. Helen's and Redesdale.

The LORD CHANCELLOR stated, that his Majesty had commanded him to inform the house that he would receive the address they had voted yesterday between 2 and 3 o'clock this day. Their Lordships soon after adjourned, and proceeded in the usual state to Carlton-house with the address.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1822.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock, and proceeded to count the house, and finding that only 38 members were present, he declared that the house was adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1822.

RETRENCHMENT—NORFOLK PETITION.

Mr. COKE, in presenting the Petition voted by the great Norfolk County Meeting, adverted to the heartbreaking distress now pervading that important part of the kingdom. He observed, that three out of every five among the requisitionists had been supporters of the Government, though their eyes were now open to the ruinous effects of the system. He was persuaded that unless Whigs and Tories united against the system, it would proceed to the destruction of the country. The Petition prayed for what the people universally demanded, the removal of the taxes on malt, leather, &c. to the amount of five millions. And how astonishing was it, at such a time, to hear the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the distress would be aggravated by the repeal of taxes.—(*hear, hear.*)—Gracious God! was the country to be so contemptuously treated? Was the country to be told by a hard-hearted and callous Government, that no relief would be granted? Not that he had deceived his constituents, by saying that he hoped their Petition would be attended to. He had not told them any such thing; for, constituted as the House was—corrupt as it was—profligate as it was (*order order.*)

The SPEAKER said, the Hon. Member must be sensible that these expressions were highly disorderly and improper. (*hear, hear.*)

Mr. COKE—Well, Sir, it is known to be so. (*order, order.*)

The SPEAKER said, he had hoped the Hon. Member had been sensible that he was out of order; he was sure he now was, but painful as it was to interrupt any Member, his duty would not allow him to hear such language.

Mr. COKE bowed to the Chair, and apologized for his warmth; he said, that standing as he did, as the Representative of the first Agricultural County in the Kingdom, he must be excused for feeling warmly. (*hear.*) The Petitioners stated, that as the House had negatived all Mr. Hume's motions for the reduction of profligate and wasteful expences, they felt convinced, that no relief could be obtained till the corrupt state of that House was amended. He moved that the petition be brought up.

Mr. WODEHOUSE seconded the motion. His opinion was, that the Civil List ought immediately to be reduced (*hear, hear*) and that the reduction ought to extend to every branch of the Royal Family. The Petition referred to Reform in Parliament; but, as he did not understand precisely the sort of Reform that was referred to, he should withhold his opinion till the question came before them in a definite shape.

Mr. LUSHINGTON denied that the Ministers were callous to the distresses of the country. What the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated on Tuesday was, that the maintenance of public credit was the most sure and speedy cure for the agricultural distress of the country, and not a sweeping repeal of taxes, which by depriving the public creditor of all confidence, would produce tenfold distress among all classes of the community.

STATE OF IRELAND—NEW PENAL LAWS.

The Dispatches from the Marquis Wellesley being laid on the table,—

Lord LONDONDERRY said, he had never risen to address the House with more painful feelings. He had hoped that by this time he should have been spared the pain of calling for strong measures in regard to Ireland. The necessity being however pressing, he had to propose two enactments,—the renewal of the Insurrection Act, and the suspension of the Irish Habeas Corpus. It was very *unpleasant* to him to introduce a measure which might tend to deprive any of his Majesty's subjects of any part of their liberty; but this was a case of the utmost extremity. The disturbances were little short of rebellion; and all law and authority were outraged. The violence of the misguided people must be intimidated. It gave him some pleasure however to say, that the insurrection contained none of those theoretrical principles of rebellion which at present pervaded the world—(*hear, hear.*)—It was a rebellion in which blind submission was exacted by the terror of an invisible authority, seeking to deter every man, high or low, from the discharge of his duty, by assassination and murder, and the foulest crimes which disgraced human nature. Some gentlemen opposite appeared to think, that coercion should be accompanied by conciliation. But he contended, that in the first place it was necessary to apply the strong hand of power. It would be most unworthy of Parliament, and most disadvantageous to Ireland, to seem to concede to lawless violence. It would be most impolitic to connect a great measure (which he hoped would be carried at no distant period) with those necessary to vindicate the laws. To support any political change, or countenance any redress of political grievances in such a state of things, would be to hold out at once a premium to further insurrection—(*cheers from the Ministerial benches.*)—With regret to the proposed measures, the Insurrection Act was peculiarly adapted to the circumstances. All the crimes were committed by night; and the Act compelled all persons to justify themselves, who were found abroad after a certain reasonable hour. He (Lord L.) trusted the House would not call for the reasons why the Lord Lieutenant considered the Habeas Corpus Suspension necessary and applicable to present danger. The rebellion was only a rebellion of the ignorant classes of the people, as contrasted with the educated, the civilised and the higher orders. He believed that all those manifestations of attachment to his Majesty which were displayed in a manner so gratifying to the Irish heart, were not in any degree impeached by the recent occurrences. At the same time, if not checked, the disorders might come to be mixed up with wicked designs and religious feelings. It was intended to pass the new bills only for six months, leaving their renewal open to Parliament, according as it might see fit.—The Foreign Secretary concluded by moving for leave to bring in the Bills—trusting that as promptitude was an essential character of the measures, no opposition would be made to their passing at once.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT observed, that if there was any suddenness necessary, Parliament was entirely to blame for it. In June 1817, he had moved for an inquiry into the state of Ireland, and the causes of its afflictions. The motion was negatived by the Rt. Hon. Gent. who was now Secretary.(—*hear, hear.*)—Had an inquiry been made then, when the country was tranquil, the present disorders might have been avoided. He acquiesced in the necessity of putting down rebellion; but he differed as to the means. Coercion ought to be accompanied with conciliation. He begged to remind the House of the powers given by the Insurrection Act. It declared any person who should be found out between sun-set and sun-rise, under any pretext whatever, to be liable to transportation, not upon the verdict of a jury, but upon the direction of the local magistrates.—(*hear, hear.*)—He would ask whether this was a law fit to be placed in the statute book, unless some decisive reasons were given to show that the public peace could not be maintained without it?—(*cheers.*)

Mr. C. HUTCHINSON supported the views of Sir John Newport, and observed, that it appeared that in every case bodies of insurgents, though amounting to 4 or 5000 men, had been dispersed by very small parties of the military. All that the papers on the table proved therefore was, that with additional military force all disturbances might be put down. The Irish peasantry had many severe grievances to complain of, and unless those grievances were redressed, it was quite in vain to look for peace in Ireland. The Tithe-system was universally complained of—why was not that redressed? The non-residence of landlords and clergymen was also an evil might be remedied. It was not too much to require that before the Governor of Ireland was invested with arbitrary dominion, a full inquiry should be instituted into the general state of that country, with a view effectually to remove the evils which had so often rendered Ireland a scene of desolation.—(*hear, hear.*)

Lord MOUNT CHARLES supported the Bills.

Mr. SPRING RICE said, that since the Union, no one attempt had been made to remedy the real grievances of Ireland. Lord Bacon had observed, that, "to allay sedition, you must expel the matter of it." But, he was sorry to say, that no measures were taken to expel the matter of sedition in Ireland. The Noble Marquis must himself be aware, that the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was a measure applied only to disturbances exclusively political, and upon what grounds then did the Noble Lord introduce it upon this occasion? The Hon. Member then adverted to the powers granted by the Insurrection Act to the Magistracy, and most ably pointed out the extreme impolicy of arming with obnoxious power a body notoriously actuated by party prejudices. Mr. G. Ponsonby, who was Chancellor of Ireland, had stated, that he found many of the Magistrates extremely ignorant, and that many had been waiters at country inns! This Act would plant eternal discord between the Magistracy and the peasantry. Coercion would never put an end to the disturbances. Make the people feel the law to be their friend—use conciliation before punishment—at all events try its effects *for once*, and the result would be happy—not only to the Irish, but to the peace and energy of the empire.—(*hear, hear.*)

Captain O'GRADY gave some local reasons why the Insurrection Act was the only measure by which the nightly maraudings could be put down; as the peasantry found means to evade all other measures. At the same time, nothing would do without an ameliorated system, and he was most anxious to get rid of that intolerable nuisance, the Tythe-system.

Mr. J. GRATTAN observed, that the disturbers of the peace no doubt were numerous, and some of them might be shot, and others transported, but still illegal acts would go on, and principally illicit distillation, which the Gentry knew enabled their tenants to pay their rents.—(*hear, hear.*)—The better way would be to pass a law to deprive the Magistrates of Ireland of all power which at present was so abused—(*hear, hear.*) and the fact was, that things had come to such a state in that country that oaths were of little obligation, and human life of no value.—(*hear, hear.*)

Sir F. BURDETT said, that during 20 years the noble Lord had from time to time demanded fresh powers of coercion, but during the various intervals of tranquillity, had never once enquired into the causes of tumult. This was alone a sufficient reason for his not wishing to entrust the Noble Lord with more powers. Indeed it was extraordinary that the Noble Lord could have the face to repeat his call for dreadful and cruel acts. The measures proposed must deepen the evils complained of, which were those that could never be eradicated by the soldier and the executioner. (*hear, hear.*)—The King's visit had at least proved the effect of conciliation; and it was the duty of Ministers to have made proper use of that feeling, which would have averted the present emergency. One of the proposed Bills was to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act; "and how, in God's name," asked the Hon. Baronet, "can such a measure produce any thing but irritation and disgust? How can it protect the houses of the peaceable inhabitants from their midnight assailants? In this respect, such an Act can give Ministers no greater powers than they had before; they can now take up persons upon a just cause, and the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus would not, in my opinion, allow them with just cause to deprive a subject of his liberty. It will only allow them to keep him in prison for a time, and defer his trial, unless the power is meant to be abused, as we have sufficient experience, as Englishmen, that it was abused before." (*hear, hear.*) Ministers acknowledged, that they had reduced Ireland to a state not amenable to any known existing laws, and in making that statement what a picture of themselves did they present to the civilized world?—(*cheers.*) Would the House then confide to the Noble Lord powers which he had so monstrously misused?—(*hear, hear.*)—The Hon. Baronet then complimented the Marquis Wellesley for his talents, liberality, and sympathy with the people; and said he would rather put into his Excellency's hands any extraordinary powers that might be necessary, than go on legislating in this inefficient and scandalous manner.—(*cheers.*)—The effectual cure could only come from the long-neglected principles of real justice.—(*hear.*) The only remedy suited to the existing state of things was the temporary application of a strong military force, accompanied with the avowal of a determination to go into an enquiry with the view of remedying all the great evils.

A MEMBER declared, that if ever peace could be restored to Ireland, the tithe-system must be first abolished.—(*hear.*)—He objected to the powers given to the magistrates, many of whom were notoriously improper persons. It was a notorious fact, that in Ireland justice was often bought and sold.—(*Loud cries of hear.*)

Mr. ABERCROMBY said it was with some surprise he had heard the Noble Marquis declare that they must not allow themselves to be intimidated. Certainly not. But were they, because they would not allow themselves to be intimidated, to refrain from being just?

Mr. HUME announced, that he should speedily make a motion respecting tithes, and asked Lord Londonderry whether he would support enquiry or not? [*No answer.*]

Mr. C. GRANT supported the Bills as a matter of present necessity, but urged the necessity of amelioration, particularly with regard to tithes.

Mr. BROUGHAM dwelt at considerable length on the mischievous effect of giving new powers to the Irish Magistracy—a class of men naturally actuated by the prejudice of situation, and by the passions arising from petty local quarrels. He would much prefer the vesting of a large dictatorial power in the Marquis Wellesley, a person of high talent and great energy. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was misplaced, if the disturbances were not political; and its real effect would be, to create a suspicion, that it was directed against certain suspicious men in Ireland, and so to provoke the very feeling that it pretended to prevent.

Lord LONDONDERRY replied. He denied that the Magistracy of Ireland was, generally, what it had been represented. The powers of the Insurrection Act had been greatly exaggerated. A man was not liable to transportation for the simple fact of being abroad after sunset; he was only compelled to give a rational account of himself, in default of which, and if other circumstances were suspicious, he was certainly liable to the penalties of the Act. The onus of proof was in fact thrown upon the accused. He felt it proper to declare, that it was at the solemn request of the Marquis of Wellesley that the powers in these bills were given him.

The House divided—For the motion 195,—Against it 68,—Majority 127.

Two more divisions took place, but the majority was much the same. Both bills were read a second time; and Lord Castlereagh begged hard that they might pass.—Mr. DENMAN however declared he would use the forms of the House to prevent it; and adjournment took place at half-past one o'clock on Friday morning.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

ATROCIOUS TREATMENT OF MR. HUNT.

Mr. Alderman WOOD presented a Petition from the son of Mr. Hunt, now confined in Ilchester gaol, which stated, that his father was so closely imprisoned, that he was only allowed to see any one at a grating, and that but once in 24 hours; and that he was restricted from all communication with his family, his solicitor, and his medical attendant.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said the case was before the King's bench.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said, the subject of the Petition was one of the most important, and the conduct referred to the most atrocious that had ever been brought under the consideration of Parliament. The sentence on Mr. Hunt was in itself as scandalous as could be conceived, and tending more to bring the judicial character into disrepute than any that had been delivered since the infamous time of the Stuarts (*hear, hear.*) Such sentences, if frequent, could not fail to bring the Judges of this day into that hatred and contempt, into which the Judges of Charles the First had deservedly fallen by their sentences, which Lord Clarendon had described in terms that might be very well applied to this: sentences which seemed directed not against the offence, but against the person—acts not of justice, but of vengeance,—(*hear, hear*)—The rubbing off of old scores against the victims.—(*hear, hear.*)—Such a sentence as was inflicted on Mr. Hunt—a sentence of nearly three years' imprisonment, was scarcely less tenable than the punishment of death. No doubt it must already have affected his health; but if, in such a case, medical aid was refused—if the cruelty of the sentence were refined upon by such restrictions as were complained of, it would be better that they should resort to other and more direct torture, because the pain they now inflicted was more hidden from the eyes, and less sympathised with. He (Sir F. B.) was surprised how the Judge who presided at the trial, and who had directed an acquittal on the principal counts, could have consented to the sentence. It was quite evident, that the Manchester Meeting was, at the most, technically illegal; that the people had no idea of illegality; that the only violence was in the massacre of the multitude; and that Mr. Hunt's conduct was most prudent and discreet.—(*hear, hear*).—The rules to which Mr. Hunt had been subjected were made for felons, and never intended to apply to political offenders. The sentence of the Court was simply imprisonment; and the Magistrates had no right to add to that dreadful sentence.

Mr. BATHURST defended the judges; and said that the state of the country when Mr. Hunt was sentenced, was similar to the now state of Ireland, and required legal severity.

Mr. BENNET wished to know, if there was any law which sanctioned such conduct as had been shown towards Mr. Hunt, and if there were any orders according to which a man whose sentence was not for solitary confinement, should be excluded from his family? He should wish to hear the men that dared to do such things named. Such privations were not imposed even upon common felons. What! were they to deny to a son the exercise of the common feelings towards his father? There was no justice for political offences in *that* House of Commons. The Hon. Member concluded by reprobating the iniquity and folly of the sentence upon Mr. Hunt.

Mr. DICKINSON thought such conduct unworthy of the Judges. When Mr. Hunt was first confined at Ilchester, he had two rooms in the gaoler's house; and it was only on the 5th of last month that those rules were acted on. They had been long in existence; but the judges upon the Assize had always put them off. Justices Burrough and Holroyd had left them to their successors; and it was only by Justice Best and Baron Smith that they had been signed. Mr. Hunt's family had been refused admittance to him; and he (Mr. D) believed that the exclusion had been chiefly directed against a Mrs. Vince, who resided with Mr. Hunt.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE said, he believed the exclusion of a woman with whom Mr. Hunt had illegal connexion, was after all the most serious part of the matter.

Mr. HOBHOUSE denied that the alleged illegal connexion was any reason for ill-treatment. Mr. Hunt was not condemned on account of the connexion that he had with that woman, and therefore he ought not to have been punished on account of it.

After a few further remarks, the Petition was laid on the table.

The Petition of the London Common Council, praying for inquiry into the Knightsbridge affair, was presented. It will be further discussed.

IRELAND—NEW PENAL LAWS.

The Debate was resumed from yesterday.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT agreed to waive all opposition to the Bills, from confidence in the character of the Lord Lieutenant.—Lord Folkestone made a most energetic speech against the whole character of the measures. He expressed his surprise, horror, disgust and indignation, that 199 Members should vote for such laws. He avowed his opinion, that the confidence in the Marquis Wellesley was misplaced. The Marquis, he observed, had no doubt run a very brilliant career in India, and was a man of active and vigorous mind; but he had executed his authority in the most arbitrary manner, and was one of the last persons to whom despotic power should be granted. His conduct towards the Nabob of Oude, the Peishwa, and others whom he subjugated could never be forgotten, marked, as it was, by peculiar injustice and cruelty. All the proceedings of the Marquis in India were quite of a piece, if not more aggravated, than the conduct of Bonaparte in Europe.—Lord Londerry seemed very much nettled at this honest and manly speech; and attempted to be facetious upon what he called the "distinctive ambition" of Lord Folkestone, in differing from all other "gentlemen opposite," as to the eulogies on the Lord Lieutenant. Dr. Lushington, however, replied in a very sufficing manner to this poor sarcasm. He declared, that he agreed with all Lord Folkestone had said regarding the Marquis, and stated, that the only reason why Mr. Sheridan did not persevere in his charges against him for the Indian proceedings was (as Mr. Sheridan had declared to him, Dr. Lushington,) that he did not want to dissolve the Grenville Administration; a reason which he (Dr. L.) exceedingly blamed.

After further debate (William Lamb supporting the Ministers!) the Bills passed through all the stages by great majorities. Adjourned to Monday.

London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 25, 1822.

The King has been pleased to grant the place of one of the Lords of Session in Scotland to William Erskine, Esq. Advocate, in the room of Claude J. Bosswell, Esq. resigned.

The King has also been pleased to appoint James A. Maconochie, Esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the shires of Orkney and Zetland, in the room of William Erskine, Esq. appointed one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.

The King has also been pleased to nominate, constitute, and appoint Robert Hamilton, Esq. Advocate, to be one of the Six Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland, in the room of David Hume, Esq. appointed a Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

The King has also been pleased to constitute and appoint Hector M'Donald Buchanan, Esq. (one of the Principal Clerks of Session), to be Clerk of the King's Processes in Scotland, in the room of David Hume, Esq. appointed a Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

XUM

Buonaparte.

With an Engraved View of Napoleon's House at Longwood.—Plate LXXVII.

The accompanying Engraving of Buonaparte's Residence at Longwood, was made after a Drawing, to illustrate a short account of the spot; but that having been by some accident mislaid, and other descriptions of this Valley having been more than once repeated, we take the present occasion to send it out, as the scene of his Exile and Death, in which the annexed Will, from a late London Paper, was drawn up with his own hand, and sealed with his own seal.

BUONAPARTE'S WILL.

Paris, Jan. 17.—I send you an extract from the last will and testament of Buonaparte, disposing of sums of money which he claims as his property, to those friends and servants who had followed him in his exile, or whom he thought faithful to him in his different changes of fortune. It is printed here, and handed about privately, in the shape of a small pamphlet, but can neither publicly be sold, nor is it allowed to be copied into the Journals. I have made inquiries about its authenticity, and I have heard that no doubt need be entertained on the subject. Besides this testament, of which an extract is here subjoined, the Ex-Emperor left a kind of political will, which speaks of higher things, and disposes of larger sums. This latter document, which is in the possession of M. Dupin, has as yet been known to very few persons, and will for some time at least be kept a secret from the public. In it the prisoner of St. Helena disposes of an almost imperial fortune of 40 millions of francs to public institutions, to particular classes, and for political purposes. It would be curious to learn how such a treasure was acquired, and Bonaparte does not conceal the fact. As Emperor, he enjoyed a civil list of 24 millions a year; and out of this, by living within his income, he saved 10 millions every year for the four years before his marriage. After his return from Russia, or during the Russian expedition, he ordered all these savings to be lent for the public service. This loan he reclaims in his will, and disposes of it in a manner of which I shall probably be able in a few days to inform you.

TESTAMENT OF NAPOLEON.

This day, April 14, 1821, at Longwood, in the island of St. Helena

This is my testament, or act of my last will:—

I leave to the Comte de Montholon 2,000,000 francs, as a proof of my satisfaction for the attentions he has paid to me for these six years, and to indemnify him for the losses which my residence in St. Helena has occasioned him.

I leave to the Comte Bertrand 500,000 francs.

I leave to Marchand, my first valet de chambre, 400,000 francs; the services he has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow, sister, or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guard; to St. Denis, 100,000 francs; to Navarre, 100,000 francs;—to Pijeron, 100,000 francs;—to Archambaud, 50,000 francs; to Cuvier, 50,000 francs; to Chandelle, *idem.*

To the Abbe Visnale, 100,000 francs. I desire that he may build his house near Ponte-Novo de Roesino.

To Count Las Cases, 100,000 francs.
To Count Lavalette, 100,000 francs.
To the Surgeon-in-Chief, Larrey, 100,000 francs. He is the most virtuous man I have known.
To General Lefevre Desnouettes, 100,000 francs.
To General Drouett, 100,000 francs.
To General Cambronne, 100,000 francs.
To the children of General Muton Duvernais, 100,000 francs.
To the children of the brave Labedoyere, 100,000 francs.
To the children of General Girard, killed at Ligny, 100,000 francs.
To the children of General Chartrau, 100,000 francs.
To the children of the virtuous General Travost, 100,000 francs.
To General Lallemand, the elder, 100,000 francs.
To Costa Bastillica, also 100,000 francs.
To General Clausel, 100,000 francs.
To the Baron de Menevalle, 100,000 francs.
To Arnault, author of *Marius*, 100,000 francs.

To Colonel Marbot, 100,000 francs: I request him to continue to write for the defence and the glory of the French armies, and to confound the calumniators and the apostates.

To the Baron Bignon, 100,000 francs: I request him to write the history of French diplomacy from 1792 to 1815.

To Poggi de Talaro, 100,000 francs.
To the Surgeon Emmery, 100,000 francs.

These sums shall be taken from the six millions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815, and from the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. since July, 1815; the account of which shall be adjusted with the bankers by the Counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand.

These legacies, in the case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children, and in their default, shall revert to the capital.

I institute the Counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand, my testamentary executors.

This present testament, written entirely by my own hand, is signed and sealed with my arms.

April 24, 1821, *Longwood.* NAPOLEON.

This is my codicil to the act of my last will:—

On the liquidation of my civil list of Italy—such as money, jewels, plate, linen, coffers, caskets, of which the Viceroy is the depositary, and which belong to me—I dispose of two millions, which I leave to my most faithful servants. I hope that, without their showing any cause, my son Eugene Napoleon will discharge them faithfully. He cannot forget the forty millions which I have given him in Italy, or by the right (*parage*) of his mother's inheritance.

To the Comte Montholon 200 000 francs, 100,000 of which he will pay into the chest, for the same use as the above, to be employed according to my dispositions in the discharge of legacies of conscience.

This codicil is written in my own hand, signed and sealed with my arms.

April 24, 1821, *Longwood.* NAPOLEON.

This is also another codicil, or act of my last will:—

The 6000*l.* sterling, which we have given to the Comte and the Comtess Montholon, if they have been paid, are to be deducted and charged in account against the legacies which we have made him by our testament. If they have not been paid, our bills shall be cancelled.

In consequence of the legacy made by our testament to the Comte Montholon, the pension of 20,000 francs granted to his wife is annulled. Count Montholon is directed to pay it to her.

The administration of such succession until its entire liquidation, requiring expences in offices, for journeys, commission, consultations, pleadings, we intend that our testamentary executors shall retain three per cent. on all the legacies, both on the 6,800,000 francs, and on the sums bequethed by the codicils.

The sums proceeding from these deductions shall be deposited in the hands of a treasurer, and expended on the order of our testamentary executors.

We appoint Count Las Cases, or in his default his son, and in his default General Drouot, treasurer.

This present codicil is entirely written with our own hand, and sealed with our arms.

This 24th of April, 1821, *Longwood.* NAPOLEON.

This is my codicil and act of my last will.

From the funds remitted in gold to the Empress Maria Louisa, my dear and well-beloved spouse, at Orleans, in 1814, there remain due to me two millions, which I dispose of by the present codicil, in order to recompense my most faithful servants, whom I besides recommend to the protection of my dear Maria Louisa.

I leave 200,000 francs to Comte Montholon 100,000 francs of which he shall pay into the chest of the treasurer, for the same purpose as the above, to be employed, according to my dispositons, in legacies of conscience.

This codicil is written with my own hand. Signed and sealed with my arms.

NAPOLEON.

Monsieur Lafitte—I remitted to you in 1815, at the moment of my departure from Paris, a sum of nearly six millions, for which you gave me a double receipt. I have cancelled one of these receipts, and I have charged Count de Montholon to present to you the other receipt, in order that you may after my death deliver to him the said sum with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. from the 1st of July, 1815, deducting the payments with which you have been charged in virtue of my order.

I desire the liquidation of your account be settled by mutual consent between you, Comte Montholon, Comte Bertrand, and the Sieur Marchand; and that this liquidation being adjusted, I give you by these presents full and absolute discharge of the sum.

I also remitted to you a box containing my medallion. I beg you will deliver it to Comte Montholon.

This letter having no other object, I pray God, Monsieur Lafitte, that he may have you in his holy and worthy keeping.

Longwood, in the Island of St. Helena, April 25, 1821. NAPOLEON.

This testament was presented on the 10th of December, 1821, to the Prerogative Court of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, deposited and registered, according to the affidavit in the hands of *Mr. Fox*, notary and attorney of the court.

Accession Dinner.

Morning Herald, London, January 30, 1822.

Yesterday a number of gentlemen assembled at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, to celebrate the Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the throne, by a public dinner. The arrangements were under the immediate direction of Mr. Hall, the Hanoverian Consul, who exerted himself to the utmost in providing for the satisfactory accommodation of the guests. At six o'clock Sir Wm. Curtis, who was to preside on the occasion, entered the room, and was conducted to the Chair by the Stewards. The Honourable Baronet was supported on his right by Mr. Alderman Brydges, one of the City Members; and on his left by Sir Charles Flower. There were also present Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Sir Henry Wilson, Members of the House of Commons, with some other Gentlemen of distinction.

The cloth being removed, and *non nobis* DOMINE sung, the CHAIRMAN rose to propose the health of his Majesty. He congratulated the company that they had again met to celebrate his Majesty's accession to the throne of these realms; and he considered it the greatest blessing that the country could enjoy, to have for its Sovereign a Monarch who inherited all the splendid virtues of his father—(*applause*)—a Monarch endued with every qualification to rule over a great and enlightened people. It had been tauntingly said that they had not thus celebrated the anniversary of his late Majesty's accession to the throne; but living as he did in times like the present, and seeing what he had seen, he thought that no invidious imputation could attach to the object which had that day brought them together.—It was only necessary for him to remind them of what they had witnessed twelve months ago, when men's minds were perverted;—thank God they were not so now, for a salutary change of opinion had taken place.—(*applause*)—Within the last year, and since they had last assembled in that room, a great event had taken place—his Majesty had been crowned; and there was also another event which was worthy of note—the King had paid a visit to Ireland, a country which, till then, had known a King only by name. In doing so, his Majesty acted wisely; and he (Sir W. Curtis), who had the pleasure of being there at the time, was ready to bear willing testimony to the fervour and enthusiastic loyalty of the Irish people.—(*applause*)—It had been falsely said, that the present was a political meeting, nothing was further from the fact; they had only assembled to render their respect and homage to one so great and so illustrious as their beloved Sovereign; this was their only object—and with this object still before them, he hoped they would now join him heart in hand in drinking the health of his Majesty with four times four. (The toast was drunk amidst loud and reiterated cheers.)

Air—"God save the King."

"The Royal Family" was the next toast.—Air—"Hail, Star of Brunswick!"

The worthy Chairman, after paying suitable tributes to the illustrious personages at the head of both departments, now proposed "the Duke of York and the Army," and then "the Duke of Clarence and the Navy."

These toasts were drunk with three times three, accompanied with appropriate airs.

The Honourable Baronet, in introducing the next toast, observed that, without wise councils at home, our naval or military exertions abroad could be of no avail. In early life our gracious Sovereign had contracted friendships which he was afterwards prepared to forego rather than abandon the interests of the country.—(*applause.*)—His Majesty, when, as Prince Regent, he took upon himself the reins of Government, chose to part with the friends to whom he had attached himself, rather than that the cause of the country should suffer by his retaining them.—(*loud applause.*)—In this he had entirely satisfied the country. Every free friend to the Constitution must have applauded so magnanimous a determination. His Majesty, while parting with his old friends, took care to employ men of whose talents and integrity there could be no question. This topic assumed somewhat of a political character; yet he could assure the company that he wished to avoid any thing that was likely to be construed into party feeling. He could not, however, help observing, that it was entirely owing to his Majesty's Ministers that we had arrived at the pitch of glory which we had acquired. The Honourable Member concluded by proposing "The Earl of Liverpool and his Majesty's Ministers."—Drunk with three times three.

The next toast was "The Duke of Wellington, Prince of Waterloo;" and this was also drunk with three times three. Air—"See the conquering hero comes."

The worthy CHAIRMAN then said that he had to propose as the next toast, a personage so much above any panegyric of his, that he knew not in what terms to introduce his name. The distinguished individual to whom he alluded had spread his fame from East to West;—in the Eastern World he had pacified and brought under proper subjection an extensive empire, and it was to be hoped that he would be equally successful in the more limited sphere of action to which he had been called. He hoped that the sister country, which was now disturbed, would, under his auspices, soon become tranquil, and amenable to the laws. He should now, without further preface, propose "the Marquis Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; may that country, under his administration, fully realise the parting wishes of an affectionate Sovereign for its concord and happiness."

This toast was received with animating demonstrations of applause.

Among the other toasts given, were—

"The Corporation of Dublin."

"The Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London."

"The Members for the City of London."

"The other Members who have this day honoured us with their presence," &c.

Sir CHARLES FLOWER returned thanks on the part of the Corporation, and, in conclusion, proposed the worthy Chairman's health, who briefly returned thanks.

The City Members severally expressed their acknowledgements, as did also the other Members of the House of Commons who were present.

On the healths of the Stewards being proposed,

Mr. J. HALL returned thanks in a brief, but forcible address, in which he commented on the conduct of certain persons, who, while imputing undue motives to the present Assembly, acted themselves in direct opposition to the principles of the Constitution.

The company did not separate till a late hour, and then with the full determination of meeting again next year in the same festive spirit that pervaded the room on the present occasion.

CELEBRATION OF THE ACCESSION OF HIS MAJESTY BY THE GOLDSMITHS COMPANY.

Morning Herald, London, January 30, 1822.

By whatever associations the Anniversary of yesterday was celebrated, none we are confident displayed more loyalty and hospitality in marking the return of so auspicious a day, than the ancient and respectable Company of Goldsmiths. It so happened, that the 29th of January is with them one of their annual days of festivity; but since it has coincided with that which commenced the reign of our present beloved Sovereign, they have endeavoured to signalise it by every addition of social cheerfulness which lay within their reach. A greater number of guests, a more extravagant degree of convival pleasure, may have been manifested elsewhere, but it appeared to us that there was something peculiarly engaging in the assemblage of such a select and independent portion of our fellow-citizens, for the purpose of expressing their happiness on the return of that day which saw George IV. ascend the throne of these realms. Their hall, hung with banners and with shields of their distinguished Members, excited in the mind of an observer the recollection of their antiquity, and if a proof of their opulence were required, he had only to turn to their sideboard of plate, decorated with jugs, cups, and dishes of massive gold and silver, all wrought with the most ingenious art, and in a style of taste extremely classical and antique.

It was understood that the Dukes of York and Clarence were invited on the occasion, and the hall was in consequence crowded with members of the Company by half-past five o'clock. Shortly before seven dinner was laid. The covers on what is called the Court table were remarkably splendid, all consisting of plate of a massive and beautiful description. The guests then entered the hall. They were—The Lord Chancellor, Lord Stowell, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Vice-Admiral Sterling, and a few other persons of distinction.

After dinner the *Non Nobis* was sung with considerable effect by Messrs. T. Cooke, Smith, Fitzwilliam, and Master Smith. The first toast was as follows:—"The Prime Warden and Wardens drink the health of the Gentlemen of the Livery; and wish them all a hearty welcome."—(*great applause.*)

It is usual, we believe, for the Livery to drink in return the health of the Prime Warden and Wardens, but on this occasion the old custom was dispensed with.

The Prime Warden (Mr. Lett) next gave "the health of the King." In doing so, he took occasion to observe that this was the anniversary of the accession of His Majesty George the Fourth. It might be information to those members who were recently called to the Livery, to tell them that the King was always constituted the Master of this Company. It was an honour and a privilege peculiar to the Company of Goldsmiths. (*applause.*) And he was confident that they would fully enter into the ardent feeling with which he proposed the health of their present most gracious Monarch. (*loud applause.*)

The toast was drunk with four times four, and with the loudest and most enthusiastic expressions of approbation.

Anthem—"God save the King."

The Prime Warden next proposed the health of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. He observed that this Royal Personage had been invited to this festival, and that his Royal Highness had promised to honour them with his attendance; but a letter was since received, in which his Royal Highness stated that he had received the commands of his Majesty to stay dinner at Brighton, and that, in consequence, he was prevented from attending. He could not conclude without adding to the toast, "the Army of Great Britain;" that army which had so successfully defended their country in the day of peril.—(*applause.*)

"The Duke of York and the Army"—three times three and great applause."—Hail star of Brunswick."

The Prime Warden next gave "The Duke of Clarence and the Navy." He observed, that this Royal Duke was also invited on this occasion, but that he was prevented by circumstances from giving his attendence. The toast was drunk with considerable applause.—"Rule Britannia."

The next toast was, "The rest of the Royal Family"—three times three.

"The Lord Major."

His Lordship returned thanks.

"The Lord High Chancellor"—three times three, and enthusiastic applause.

The Lord Chancellor, in returning thanks, said that he felt himself totally inadequate to express to the Livery the sense which he entertained of the kind manner in which they received his health. If there was any thing in his judicial life upon which he looked back with pleasure, it was upon the industry which he devoted to a patient and impartial investigation of the rights which existed between man and man.—(*applause.*) It was always his care to preserve, as far as in him lay, that true equality which the laws of this realm established between all the subjects of the King; and as they had drunk the healths of those brave defenders of the country, who had distingnished themselves by land and sea, he would fain hope that they had exerted themselves the more strenuously while he was endeavonring to render their country worth fighting for, by the impartiality with which he administered its laws. But without their bravery, no laws could secure to this country its freedom. (*applause.*) In looking back upon his political life, he had only to observe, that his conduct was ever guided by a determination to resist that tyrant who had endeavoured to enslave this country, and he could not reflect upon the promptitude of this Company and other great bodies of the empire to second these efforts without feeling his heart swell with gratitude towards them.—(*great applause.*) He was peculiarly sensible of the kind manner in which they had always received him. He was now drawing towards the close of life, and he had only to hope that those who should come after him would be as anxious to merit their favourable consideration as he was.—(*applause.*)

The healths of Lord Stowell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the two Sheriffs, and Vice-Admiral Sterling, were successively drunk, with great applause.—Each of these individuals returned thanks in an appropriate manner.

The Lord Mayor proposed the health of the Prime Warden. It was drunk in an enthusiastic manner; after which he returned thanks.

At half-past ten the Lord Chancellor and the other visitors took their departure, evidently much delighted with the peculiarly kind and hospitable manner in which they were received.

The Livery waited for supper, and, by the assistance of the vocalists and an excellent band, the remainder of the evening was spent in the utmost hilarity.

There were at least four hundred Members of the Livery present, and it is but justice to say that the service of viands and wines was on a plan distinguished from many other public dinners by the true hospitality, the social kindness and attention upon which it was conducted.

Shipping.

Two Ships inward-bound, standing up below the Light-House, names not ascertained.

The JOHN MUNRO and UDNY arrived off Calcutta on Monday.

The Ship ALEXANDER, Captain Robert Dickie, for Bencoolen, is expected to sail in a day or two.

We understand that Major General Dalzell, appointed to the Staff of this Presidency, is a Passenger on the GOLCONDA.

Letters have been received in Town from the CAMBRIDGE, dated at St. Helena on the 10th of April, at which period all on board were well.

Europe Shipping Intelligence.

The THAMES East Indiaman, Captain Havilside, was lost, on Sunday, (Feb. 3) off Eastbourne, having struck on a rock very near Beachy Head, and drifted on shore. The beach was covered with anxious people, who had it not in their power to afford relief for a long time. When the ship struck, the main-mast went by the board, carrying with it four seamen; and in the course of the night the other masts followed, and seven more of the crew were washed overboard! At day-light, this fine vessel was seen lying on the sands, and striking every minute with great violence—her crew crowding the deck imploring aid. Mr. Smith, a midshipman of the Preventive Service, and 6 seamen, after much exertion, succeeded in getting a large boat out, almost without the breakers, when a sea took it, by which they were upset. The men got back to shore; but, melancholy to relate, the gallant and humane young Officer perished, after vainly buffeting with the waves for some time!—Captain Manby's apparatus was now employed, by which all the remaining crew, with Major and Mrs. M'Innis and their female servant, were saved, with the loss however of all their property.

Margate, January 8.—Sailed the APOLLO, Tennant, for the River. The ANNA, Christiana, from Stockholm for St. Malo, has been got off the Long Sand, with loss of rudder, anchor and cable, and will be brought in here to-night.

Gravesend, Jan. 9.—Put back the APOLLO, Tennant, for Madras, and Bengal, leaky.

Naples, Dec. 21.—Since the 18th instant, the weather has been tremendous; and there is no appearance of its clearing up.

Trieste, Dec. 25.—We have had here to-day a most tremendous gale from S. W. Half the town is inundated, in many of the streets near two feet deep, so furiously was the sea driven in by the wind. Many warehouses are severely injured.

Deal, Jan. 17.—Wind W. N. W.—Came down from the River and remain, the NANCY, Thompson, for Madras and Bengal; FAVORITE, Bravinder, for Port-au-Prince; and BARBARA, Smith, for Pernambuco. The latter sailed, but put back again. Sailed the RAIDER, Gardner, for the River. Arrived and remain, the LOYALIST, Parkin, from St. John's; and HEAWORTH, Beachcroft, from St. Lucia. The Grand Sachem still remains.

Portsmouth, Jan. 17.—Wind N.—Arrived the EAGLE, Starbuck, from the Downs, for the South Seas. Passed by for London the HERE, Maitland (late Wetherall), from India.

Deal, Jan. 20.—Wind W. S. W.—Sailed yesterday the homeward-bound for the River. Came down from the River and remain, the MACQUEEN, Walker, for St. Helena and Bombay; and GOLCONDA, Edwards, for Madras. Arrived to-day, and sailed for the River, the DANUBE, Stephenson, from Cork. Came down from the River the DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, Daniels, for India; ELECTRA, Robinson, for Philadelphia; His Majesty's Ship LEVEN; and several others. An anchor, nearly new, weighing 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 20lbs., has been picked up and landed here.

Gravesend, Jan. 20.—Sailed the ORWELL, Sanders, for China.

Deal, Jan. 22.—Wind W.—Arrived and sailed for the River the BOMBAY MERCHANT, Clarkson, from Bombay; and NORTHUMBRIAN, Lawson, from Batavia. Sailed the ELECTRA, Robinson, for Philadelphia. Came down from the River and remain, the ORWELL, Sanders, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China; and FORTITUDE, Butcher, for Barbadoes. An anchor has been landed here, marked 14. I. 3. A. D.

MARRIAGE.

On the 19th of January, at St. George's Church, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, Peter Hunter, Esq. to Henrietta Anne, only child of the late Thomas Frederick Bevan, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment.

BIRTH.

On the 6th of January, at Rome, in the Palace of her brother-in-law, the Prince of Prossedi, Donna Letitia Bonaparte Wyse, the Lady of Thomas Wyse, jun. Esq. of St. John, Ireland, of a son and heir. Baptism was performed on the 8th of Jan. by the Archbishop of Lyons, Cardinal Fesch, when the infant received the name of Napoleon.

DEATH.

On the 17th of January, at Bath, in the 79th year of his age, Lieutenant General Sir Henry Augustus Montagu Cosby, senior officer of the whole of the Honorable Company's Service, after a lingering illness, which he supported with the most manly fortitude, and pious resignation. In his military career he was highly distinguished, whilst in private life his social virtues endeared him to a large circle of relatives and friends, by whom his loss is most justly felt, and deeply deplored.

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